Weather
Fine weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 84.2 and the minimum 66.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 80.4 and 61.5.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Korea Maru, today, Ord. 1 p.m.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Nankin, October 4.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Empress of Russia, Oct. 8.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Dunera, Oct. 6.

NO. 2808 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年八月廿一日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1920 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

GREY OFFERS DOMINION TO IRELAND AS PEACE TERM

Three Points Are Raised For Settlement Of Disorders

MUST BE UNITED

Leader Of Conservative Faction Advocate Of Unity

PEACE DISTANT

Outlaw Murder Is Finding In Query On Slayings

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Sept. 29.—Viscount Grey, in a letter to the Westminster Gazette, declares that the Government of Ireland has never been such a reproach and discredit to British statesmanship as it is today. He points out that apparently no one wants the Home Rule Bill now before Parliament, and Irishmen will refuse to put it into operation.

He goes on to say: "The only prospect for the peace and good government of Ireland is that the Irish should withdraw their own scheme, and the only practicable policy that offers any prospect of success seems to me to have three cardinal points, viz.:

THREE POINTS

"(1) A definite announcement that there can only be one foreign policy for Britain and Ireland, one Army and one Navy, and that we cannot stand separation in these matters:

"(2) Irishmen must be as free as the peoples of the great self-governing Dominions to settle for themselves how their country is to be governed, and,

"(3) To give time for them to come to agreement with each other, and draw up a scheme, the British Government will continue to perform as best it can the function of Government in Ireland for a period not exceeding two years, but at the end of that period—or sooner, if Ireland is ready—it will withdraw and the responsibility for Irish Government will be on Irishmen themselves.

"In no other way can we bring home to Irishmen that sense of responsibility of which we have for centuries deprived or relieved them, and the lack of which is the deepest underlying cause of Irish troubles and Irish disunion, and of the failure of every attempt that has hitherto been made to find a solution of the Irish problem."

SEES NO PEACE

London, September 29.—Mr Arthur O'Brien, one of the leaders of the Irish Self Determination League, interviewed on the subject of Viscount Grey's proposal, declared that the plan was no improvement except in degree upon the methods of the Government which Viscount Grey criticised.

"The only means of securing peace in Ireland," Mr. O'Brien continued, "is by England negotiating peace with the Sinn Fein Government."

Sir Samuel Hoare, the well-known banker and Conservative M.P., in an article in the Nineteenth Century and After, says:

"If Northern and Southern Ireland only agree, the British Members of Parliament will fall over each other to satisfy their demands."

He suggests that the Premier himself should take charge of the Home Rule Bill and that the Government should immediately introduce wide and simple amendments, especially financial amendments.

CONTROL OF RESOURCES

Instead of the proposal that the London Parliament should control over £43,000,000 of the estimated Irish revenue, while the Irish Parliament should be restricted to £3,500,000 death duties, stamps and certain license duties, Sir Samuel Hoare maintains that the Irish should control their own sources of indirect taxation, at the same time avoiding fiscal quarrels.

The writer further suggests that the Pope should be invited to send a special messenger to Ireland.

London, September 30.—The state of Ireland appears to grow worse day by day, and a fresh crop

(Continued on Page 4)

An Unusual Photograph Of British Premier

This unusual and splendid photograph of David Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, was made recently in Canning Square, London, during the unveiling of the statue of Abraham Lincoln there. The Premier is shown singing, with the vast crowds attending the ceremonies, the American national anthem. In the left background can be seen the colossal statue draped in the American colors.

Japanese Sending To U.S: Special Delegation For Peace Promotion

Diplomats Take Attitude Of Pacificism In Connection With California Foreign Relations Situation

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, October 1.—The Japan-America Society has decided to send two of its American members to America to endeavor to secure better representation of the Japanese side of the California and other questions and also to work to allay the apparent idea in America that Japan is looking for trouble.

The delegates have been selected but their acceptance of the mission is not yet certain. It is denied that Viscount Shibusawa and Viscount Kaneko are going to represent the Society but the Japanese members have decided to take other action.

It has been decided to send a telegram to the Japan Society of New York, requesting it to increase its efforts to dispel the the growing misunderstanding, while American residents in Japan have been requested individually to use their best efforts to prevent the growth of hostile clouds on both sides of the Pacific.

DEPRECATES HYSTERIA

Baron Goto, the ex-Foreign Minister, who is regarded in many circles as the probable next Premier, strongly deprecates any hysterical popular outbursts here against America and also refuses to grasp the present opportunity to lead an attack upon the Government over its American policy. He says: "The present wave of anti-Japanism is merely a phase in the Presidential campaign and part of the general question which the wisest statesmen on both sides of the Pacific must face with a view to securing a fundamental settlement.

Land-owning in California is not the real issue but only part of it. The real issue is the question of discrimination. The Japanese must now remain cool, refusing to permit the vote-chasing politicians of either country to stampede them while, later, responsible statesmen must seek a proper solution of the question.

A proper settlement of the question is one which is certain to affect the future history of America. It must be settled honorably on both sides, therefore the Japanese must appeal to America's sense of honor and justice.

RECALLS PROVERB

Meanwhile the Japanese must remember the Japanese proverb that he who runs with crazy men becomes crazy himself "and refuse to take part in the present recrimination."

Cleveland, September 29.—The report of the Committee on Americanism, which was read at today's sitting of the Convention of the American Legion here, recommended the cancellation of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" with Japan, the exclusion of "picture brides" and vigorous measures to exclude Japanese immigrants.

The Convention, was recommended in the report "to enter a vigorous protest against the demand of Japan that naturalisation rights should be granted to her nationals in the United States and earnestly to request the State Department in its settlement of this question not to consider any proposition which will grant rights of naturalisation to these unassimilable people."

French Republic To Hold Celebration

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, October 1.—The program at present arranged for the celebrations on November 11, in connection with the 50th anniversary of the French Republic includes a popular demonstration at the Paris Hotel de Ville in honor of Gambetta, Chenzy and Gallieni, while receptions will be held by the Mayors in all the large towns in the country.

MISSION TO BRAZIL

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, October 1.—Signor Orlando, the Italian ex-Premier is sailing from Bordeaux on the liner Lutetia for Rio de Janerio, on a special mission to Brazil.

Japanese Are Given French Motor Surgery

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, October 1.—The Minister of War today formally presented to the Japanese Representative a motor surgery built for the French army medical service during the war.

In view of the proved success of these ambulances, many foreign countries are anxious to acquire this model.

FAYOLLE WELCOMED

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, October 1.—General Fayolle received an enthusiastic welcome at Cleveland (Ohio) where the Veterans of the Great War accorded him an ovation.

DELAY IN STRIKE IS ANTICIPATED

Moderate Attitude Assumed By Conflicting Factions In Great Britain

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Sept. 30.—The coal position has not altered today, but there are still hopes of a peaceful settlement.

The Cabinet sat for two hours this morning and is understood to have discussed the coal situation.

The Miners' delegates conferred for five hours today after which they adjourned until tomorrow morning in order to allow their Executive Committee to meet tonight to agree upon the recommendation to be made to the conference of miners' delegates tomorrow.

MODERATE COUNCILS

It is understood that moderate councils prevailed at today's conference and that possibly a ballot may be taken on the question of submitting the dispute to an impartial tribunal.

Later.—It was officially announced tonight that a conference of coalowners of the Miners' Executive and representatives of the Government has been arranged to meet at the Board of Trade tomorrow. Mr. Lloyd George is expected to attend.

DELAY EXPECTED

It is presumed that the Miners' Executive at its meeting tonight will in consequence of this new development defer its recommendation to the conference of miners delegates, mentioned above.

Printers In Tokio Prepare For Strike

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, October 1.—The compositors' union, following sporadic strikes on a number of newspapers, has presented a demand for an eight-hour day, double pay for overtime and a minimum wage of Yen 80 per month.

The publishers have agreed to give their answer at midnigh tonight. The printers meanwhile are preparing for a strike. Today some of the papers were only half-size.

Li Shun Appointed Kiangsu Official

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, October 2.—A mandate issued today appoints Li Shun Inspecting Commissioner of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui, but not Chekiang, while it also appoints Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan as Assistant Inspecting Commissioner.

Rumania To Resume Petrol Exportations

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, September 30.—A telegram from Bucharest to the Associated Press states that all restrictions on the export of petroleum from Rumania have been removed.

VISCOUNT ISHII IS GLAD TO BE BACK IN POST AT PARIS

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, October 1.—Viscount Ishii, the new Japanese Ambassador at Paris made the following statement on his arrival in the capital yesterday.

"I wish to express first of all the pleasure I feel at finding myself once more on French soil. I am no stranger to France, having already had the honor of representing Japan at Paris. I witnessed the tragic days of the end of June, 1914. I was able to appreciate the peaceful sentiments of the French people and the efforts of their Government to prevent war. I was heart and soul with the French when they arose to face the invader.

"Relations between our two countries had always been perfectly friendly before the war and they have since become more intimate. We are Allies and all my efforts will tend towards maintaining and strengthening the good ties uniting our two peoples. France, by exemplary hard work, as always, will soon have recovered her past prosperity. Japan will always be happy to walk side by side with France along the path of civilisation and progress."

Note: Viscount Ishii was Ambassador at Paris 1912-15.

ARABS BOMBED BY FOREIGN ARMY

Further Improvement Seen In Mesopotamia, Is War Office Report

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Sept. 30.—Further improvement of the situation in Mesopotamia is indicated in a War Office communique issued this evening. It states that, on the lower Euphrates, Samawah is quiet. Hostile concentrations were bombed on the morning of the 27th.

The reconstruction of the railway, west of Ur, is making good progress.

British artillery bombarded an Arab encampment near Museyib on the middle Euphrates.

COMPLETE BLOCKHOUSES

The blockhouse system on the Bagdad-Fellujah Railway has been completed. Northeast of Bagdad, further operations around Deltawa have been hindered by heavy rain rendering the roads temporarily impassable.

Prior to our occupation of the town, the insurgents flooded the low country by breaking the Tahila Canal. Accurate gunfire drove them from their positions on the canal, but, owing to the inundations, the movement of troops is now confined to the causeway.

CONVOY RETURNS

A convoy from Bakuba reached Deltawa and returned unopposed on the 27th, but the telegraph line between these places, which had been repaired, was cut again during the night.

A number of sheikhs made formal submission to the Government at a conference at Shahroban on the 27th.

Kizil Robat was surrounded and searched on the 26th, with the result that a large quantity of Government stores were recovered.

Price Of Lumber Now On Upgrade

Following the heavy slump in lumber prices from Tls. 75 per thousand feet to Tls. 45 notices are being issued by the China Import and Export Lumber Company that quotations will advance to Tls. 47.50 per thousand feet. It is stated that the advance grows out of the tremendous volume of business done while prices were on the downgrade and is made to prevent shortage of supplies. Another cause is the strengthening of f.o.b. costs and freight rates in America owing to increased demand for China.

Thirty-Eight Dead In N. Y. Explosion

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, September 30.—Mr Arthur Philips, who was injured in the Wall Street explosion, has since died, making the total of deaths 38.

COMMUNISTS ARE MENACE, SOCIALIST LEADERS DECLARE

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Vladivostok, October 1.—The non-Socialist parties have decided not to continue negotiations with regard to the Coalition, stating that they have found out that even the Socialist parties are in danger from Communist intrigue and that, no matter what guarantees the Socialists may give they cannot now be considered reliable.

The non-Socialists will decide on October 4 whether they will take any further part in the Coalition Government.

BRITISH REVENUES

(*Reuter's Service*)

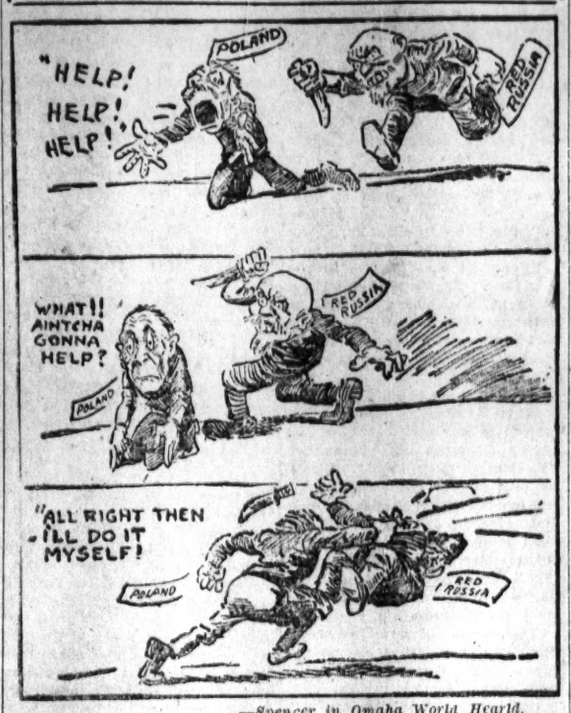
London, Sept. 30.—Whereas six months ended September 30 last year showed a large excess of expenditure over revenue, the corresponding returns for the six months ended today indicate a substantial margin in the contrary direction.

Revenue for the past six months totalled £619,300,000 compared with £459,000,000 in 1919 (for the same period).

Expenditure for the past six months amounted to £541,672,000 compared with £740,344,000 in 1919.

KWANGSI ATROCITIES TOLD BY UNPREJUDICED OBSERVER

-:- Helping Himself -:-



—*Spencer in Omaha World Hearld.*

RUSSIANS FOR CHINA'S ACTION, SAYS REINSCH

Bolsheviki Are Blamed For China's Decision To Haul Down Flag

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, Sept. 30.—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, in the course of a statement made here today, said that the reports that Bolshevik influence had caused China to withdraw its recognition of the Russian officials in China were totally erroneous.

He said that the action had been taken after consultation with the American, British and French Councellors and that even the Russians in China desired the withdrawal of recognition.

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, October 2.—Chang Ching-huai proposes to send the whole of the Sixteenth Division to the vicinity of Urga for defence purposes.

FUKIEN TUCHUN AGREES TO END OPIUM GROWING

General Li Hao-chi, Tuchun of Fukien, will issue a proclamation within two days to order the prohibition of opium planting in his province, according to passengers from Foochow on the Steamer Hsin Chi which arrived at Shanghai yesterday.

The order is contemplated in deference to the request of a delegation, consisting of Messrs. Huang Teng-yuan, members of the Fukien Provincial Assembly; Tang Kak-kee, the Chinese Java rubber magnate and philanthropist who has given $1,000,000 for education purposes and C. J. Wang, general secretary of the Amoy Y. M. C. A.

The record showed that last year, the Tuchun procured $900,000 of revenue by allowing opium planting.

Cardinal Dubois Paris Archbishop

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, October 1.—According to a Rome telegram Cardinal Dubois, Primate of Normandy, has been appointed Archbishop of Paris in succession to the late Cardinal Amette.

STAND IN FRANCE

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, October 1.—At the Trade Union Congress at Orleans yesterday M. Jouhaux, Secretary of the General Confederation of Labor, reported on the Confederation's action in connection with the League of Nations, showing how it had collaborated with the International Labor Bureau.

The Confederation Executive's policy was approved by 1,480 votes to 691.

RUSSIA IS TO WORK OUT OWN FATE, SAYS COX

Candidate Says 'I'm In Race, Not Wilson,' As He Answers Foes

(*Reuter's Service*)

Wichita, September 30.—Governor Cox, replying to a question as to why President Wilson vetoed the Volstead Act, said that President Wilson gave his own reasons.

"Let me add," Governor Cox continued, "Wilson is not running for President this year: Cox is running." He added that he meant no disrespect to the man who would take his place in history with Jefferson and Lincoln.

With regard to America's attitude towards Russia, Governor Cox said that Russia should join the League of Nations and the League would be compelled to keep its hands off Russia and permit Russia to work out her own salvation and, added, "Russia will."

HARDING DENIES REPORTS

Marion, September 30.—Senator Harding, speaking here today, said that the reports that Senators Borah and Johnson had informed him that they would soon withdraw from his campaign were absolutely untrue.

He said that Mr. Taft and Mr. Hoover would soon join his campaign as his speeches and reports on the League issue had put an end to the friction between them.

Millwood, Vir., Sept. 29.—Senator Harding's special train narrowly escaped a serious wreck here today. Some carriages, including Senator Harding's own carriage, broke down and were derailed. No one was injured though the Senator and Mrs. Harding were shaken. The train was running at 35 miles per hour.

GERMANS RENEW SYMPATHY APPEAL

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, September 27 (delayed).—The chief features of the German report, to be delivered to the International Financial Conference at Brussels, are already known and the Paris press, commenting on them, says that they are creating only a slight stir for behind the opposing array of figures lurks the same old attempt to awake pity and eventually to demand the revision of the Treaty of Versailles under threat of wholesale bankruptcy.

According to the Brussels correspondent of the Petit Parisien, rumors are current there with regard to the conclusion in the near future of a military agreement between France and the Netherlands, similar to the recently concluded Franco-Belgian treaty

CHILDREN SHOT AS WARNING BY FORMER BANDITS

Lu Yung-ting's Forces Terrorise Villagers; Hearts Of Victims Are Removed To Be Eaten

The following article by Mr. Junius B. Wood, of The Chicago Daily News, on the Canton situation is specially interesting because it is the report of an independent and unprejudiced observer, now in Shanghai. Since Mr. Wood left the scene Waichow has fallen to the revolutionaries and convincing reports have been received as to the events transpiring at Canton. The article is a copy of the report that Mr. Wood furnished to his own paper.—(Editor's Note).

(BY JUNIUS B. WOOD)

The Kwangtung revolution led by General Chen Chiung-ming against the Kwangsi control of the South China government seemed halted for the time-being when I left Canton a week ago. While General Lu Yung-ting's action in removing General Mu Yung-hsin as Tuchun of Kwangtung was expected to array that unpopular official and his immediate followers against the government, it was not expected to add materially to Chen Chiung-ming's strength. General Lu's faction believed that it was strong enough to cope with both rival forces and retain control of the province.

The hopes of the revolution's well-wishers, which includes nearly everybody in Kwangtung province, for its final success were low. Various leaders in Shanghai may be more familiar with certain political moves which promise more than did the military situation. Chen Chiung-ming's army had not captured Waichow, 110 miles by river from Canton, nor in the previous three weeks made any appreciable advance towards the capital, despite reports from Hongkong to that effect. With each day's delay the task was becoming more difficult.

ONLY SKIRMISHES

Since the capture of Hoyun, early in September, the only fighting had been skirmishes around Waichow between government troops and small detachments of revolutionists assisted by bandits and farmers and attacks by the same irregular troops at various places east and south of Canton. In the meantime the government has heavily reinforced its regiments between Canton and Hoyun where the main body of the Chin Kuo-chun (National Salvation army), as General Chen's forces are called, was located.

With a small fight near Chaoan, General Chen crossed the border from Fukien into Kwangtung, August 14; took possession of Swatow without any resistance, August 20; occupied Chaochowfu, the following day; captured Laolung, August 30, and occupied Hoyun on the East river route to Canton, a few days later. On Sept. 13, the main body of his army was reported at Phaimei, 20 miles from either Waichow or Poklo, while a smaller detachment which came down the coast from Swatow to Swabue had reached Pingsan, 25 miles south of Waichow. His advance which had been irresistable up to that time suddenly halted. During the two weeks I was in Waichow there were daily skirmishes outside of the city but no concerted advance.

DELAYED BY WU

An explanation accepted in Canton for this is that Wu Ting-fang, Sun Yat-sen and Tang Shao-yi whose officers as administrative directors in the South China government were cancelled by parliament, May 4, urged General Chen to delay further operations until they could complete the political arrangements necessary for them to resume control of the government.

On the other hand, General Lu Yung-ting, the real power in the South China government, has not been inactive but has moved every soldier available towards the front and smeared Kwangtung with blood of men, women and children in suppressing every expression of opinion or act which might encourage the revolution.

Many persons believe that in stooping to play politics, the revolutionary army has lost its

opportunity to win, either politically or militarily.

TO ANNIHILATE REBELS

Government leaders declare they will annihilate the revolutionists, capture General Chen and his leaders or drive them into exile and then wreak heavy vengeance on every person in Kwangtung who has been friendly to them, meaning that most of the country which the revolutionists now occupy will pay heavy tribute and have a goodly proportion of its inhabitants executed.

Citizens in Kwangtung were opposed to the Kwangsi officials controlling the province before the revolution. They complained that taxes were collected on everything they ate or more. There was a tax on every goose killed. There was an immense revenue from gambling, prostitution and illicity opium. They complained that half the Canton library was stolen and sent to Kwangsi and the whole province stripped. The savagery of the government troops since the revolution started has made the opposition more bitter.

PRESS MUZZLED

Proclamations have been posted in Canton, Waichow and other cities prohibiting the spreading of rumors which covers everything. Informers, called secret police, have been imported into both cities. Any person overheard on the streets talking about the fighting is arrested and many of them immediately shot. The Hongkong Chinese language newspapers are not permitted to enter Canton but are destroyed by officials as fast as they arrive. Every article in a Canton newspaper must be approved by the censor before it can be printed. Many of the newspapers have been suppressed.

They have been ordered to always refer to the revolutionists as "rebel troops," instead of Chiu Kuo Chun or Cantonese troops as they had been calling them. Also they must stop calling Gen. Lu's army, Kwangsi soldiers but call them administrative troops. The only news of the fighting which the newspapers are permitted to print is the government's official communique which daily wins half a dozen victories and captures thousands of rebels and guns.

EXECUTIONS FREQUENT

Before the censorship was clamped down, the Canton newspapers printed items daily telling of the execution of suspects for the most trivial causes. Two boys were shot when they were caught on Kau-tau-ling, a hill outside the city where soldiers are stationed. A man who entered the administration building without permission was shot. Three women in a house where a Chiu Kuo Chun banner was found were killed. These were only a few of those executed outside the North gate.

In the country, the killings were more numerous. The terrified natives said the soldiers cut open their victims and ate their hearts to gain courage. It was published that ten children in Ma-on were tied together when the government troops recaptured the village and shot as a warning what the people may expect in the territory which the revolutionists have occupied.

At Waichow where Gen. Ma Chi is in command, the soldiers angered when they see their comrades constantly carried into the city wounded or floating down the river dead, take their revenge on the defenseless citizens. The daily executions in the small city often run as high as 20.

KILLED FOR LOOKING

Gen. Liu Ti-hsing, the Waichow magistrate, has gone to the front and lost Hoyun. His yamen in Waichow is used chiefly as a prison and execution ground. Gen. Ma Chi never ventures onto the streets except in a closed chair. One yokel frightened him one day by looking too closely at the chair and was taken to the yamen and shot. The gates of the city are closed at sundown. One farmer who came to the east gate with his geese before daylight was shot arriving at a suspiciously early hour. A villager who gave his rifle to the soldiers but asked to keep 20 cartridges was arrested with his brother and his wife. The two men were shot and their bodies returned to the widow within half an hour. The body of a 10-year-old boy that the soldiers had killed and cut out his heart was found just outside the city.

JOINED BANDITS

Many of the villagers have joined the bandits hoping to own a rifle when a soldier is killed and get revenge for the cruelties. Three regiments started from Waichow for the front one morning, marched six miles until they saw the bandits in the hills with banners reading Death to the Kwangsi. The soldiers marched back that evening. All river traffic is stopped north of Waichow and coolie women, under guards of soldiers carry the food to the troops which are a only few miles outside of the city.

The bandits and farmers attack the troops at some place daily. The ruins of Pingsan have changed hands half a dozen times. There was fighting at Tungkun a few miles from Shekiung a few days ago and the railroad to Honkong was cut at Nga Yu, 20 miles from Canton, for several days. The telegraph wires between the two cities are frequently cut. The pirates and rebels also hold Kongmoon, south of Canton, and the surrounding territory.

NAVY NEUTRAL

The severe measures taken by Gen. Lu have discouraged any uprisings in Canton or the part of Kwangtung province west of that city. They have been expected several times but have always failed to materialise. Gen. Lu Fai-lin who has 10,000 troops in Honan, across the river from Canton, has not taken any action, apparently waiting to see which side wins. Admiral Lin Pao-yi, commanding the navy who kept it neutral, though government complained last week that four river gunboats disappeared one night, presumably to assist the revolutionists.

Gen. Li Hao-chi, Tuchun of Fukien, is said to have been of material assistance to the revolution with his own and what remains of Anfu resources. By keeping Gen. Chen Chiung-ming, interested in Kwangtung, Gen. Li at the same time keeps him out of Fukien province, Gen. Chen now has a delegation of three men as his representatives in Foochow and his supplies of ammunition are reported as coming from that source and passing overland north of Swatow.

MANY CONTRIBUTIONS

Cantonese in America, Straits Settlement, Shanghai, Peking and other parts of China are said to have contributed liberally to the revoluton. Other support is said to come from the ousted political triumvirate—Messrs. Wu, Sun and Tang—now in Shanghai.

When Chen Chiung-ming arrived in Swatow in August, the local Chamber of Commerce voluntarily contributed $60,000 to the cause. Later he moved his headquarters to Chaochowfu and issued $30,000 worth of debased 20 cents pieces with 35 of silver. The Swatow Chamber of Commerce agreed to redeem these at their face value and retire them from circulation.

Business is going on in Swatow but as in every other city in the province is demoralised by the revolution. A few stores were looted in Swatow and the military promptly executed eight disarmed soldiers and two of their own men.

DEMANDS MONEY

The latest request of Chen Chiung-ming who is in Laoling is for $800,000 from the territory around Swatow. The proclamation specifies that no "compulsion is to be used but it is necessary that the money be collected." The magistrates and chambers of commerce are making the arrangements. Swatow is assessed $250,000 but has compromised on $210,000; Chaoyanghsien, $70,000, and other cities smaller amounts.

Each shopkeeper must contribute the equivalent of two months rent, half from himself and the other half from the owner of the building. Holders of stock in the Swatow Kung Ichang (industrial company) must contribute double the amount of their stock subscription. Contributors receive a bond, running as low as $5, which after six months will be accepted in payment of taxes—if the revolution wins. At present its well-wishers outnumber its soldiers.

WOMAN'S CLUB TO MEET

The American Woman's Club will hold the first meeting of the season on Tuesday at the Carlton, in honor of Mrs. Lobingier who has accepted the presidency of the club for the coming year.

Especially invited guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Perkins. Mr. Bartlett is the new principal of the American School and Miss Perkins has recently joined the teaching staff.

Dr. Griffith Thomas' Lecture 'Why I Believe In Christianity'

The fourth and concluding address of the series delivered in Union Church by Dr. Griffith Thomas was given on Saturday afternoon on "Why I Believe in Christianity." He pointed out that the three primary questions are: Is there a God? Has He revealed Himself? What has He said?

The first of these is the theistic question. The second refers to Christ as the revealer of God. And the third refers to the Bible and its message of Christianity. It is, therefore, vital to know what the Bible says and what constitutes true Christianity. There are two ways of considering Christianity. It may be thought of as in several respects like other religions. It has its Founder, its sacred book, its manifestation in history, its philosophy, and its morality. Yet even these have their decided points of unlikeness. But there are other respects in which Christianity is wholly unlike all other religions, and this is the important and vital question to be considered. The uniqueness of Christianity has been rightly described as "the nerve of missionary endeavor," for, of course, if the Christian revelation does not possess something distinct, it is impossible to imagine missionaries troubling to come over the ocean to propagate it.

There are three things in particular which mark out the religion of Jesus Christ from all other systems.

First, it is a revelation of God. The view of God as three-fold is not found elsewhere. The righteousness of God is to be emphasised. His character is absolutely true, with no partiality towards evil on the one side and no undue severity on the other. Sin is entirely opposed to the character of God, and cannot be overlooked by Him, and all through the Bible there is a strong emphasis on the righteousness of God, who is absolutely opposed to evil and will not tolerate it in any connection. Side by side with this is the revelation of God as love. While His righteousness cannot overlook sin, his love cannot overlook the sinner, and the result is that Christianity declares God's love for each person in the world and for all mankind. This love is no mere feeling or verbal expression but a Divine attitude and act as shown in the gift of Jesus Christ.

Then there is the revelation of the grace of God. Grace is the unique feature of the New Testament, and in this respect Christianity is absolutely different from all other religions. Every other system emphasises human works, human merit, human effort, but Christianity teaches the grace of God from first to last. There is the grace that redeems the past, declaring the forgiveness of sins. There is the grace that provides holiness for the present in power to live aright. There is the grace that assures of certainty for the future. Spiritualism at its best can only assume the survival of the soul and can say nothing as to the quality of the future life. The grace of God not only declares the future life but of what sort it is. Thus this revelation of the grace of God provides pardon, power and peace. It saves, sanctifies and satisfies.

The revelation of Christ is another unique feature of Christianity, for in no other system can such a person be found. His spotless life, His atoning death, and His victorious resurrection constitute the unique features which will be sought in vain elsewhere.

Then its revelation of truth is another reason for believing in Christianity. Christianity is the universal religion. Other systems, like Mohammedanism and Buddhism, may appeal to particular peoples and races, but they have no universal appeal. On the other hand, Christianity goes everywhere and is equally suited to all parts of the world.

Then it is the perfect religion. We never outgrow the teaching of Christ. As Professor Romanes once said: "Nothing better than Christianity has ever appeared, and as Christ said, His words will never pass away."

Then it is the final religion. There is nothing more than this, and no man comes to God except through Jesus Christ. The last book on any science has not yet been written, and probably never will be, because we are always on the verge of new knowledge. But the last word about such themes as God, sin, redemption, and immortality will be found in the New Testament, and has been expressed before the world the best part of two thousand years. This question of the absoluteness of Christianity has a special application in connection with missionary work, for if there was likely to be in the future any better way to God missionaries would not have troubled to come out here.

Not least of all, Christianity is satisfying. In the heart of the man who receives it, it gives its own assurance of peace, power and blessing, and those who know in this way what it is are absolutely sure that it is the only Divine religion which meets every need and every conceivable circumstance. The old word is as true today as ever: "Oh, taste and see that the Lord is good; blessed is the man that trusteth in Him."

DAY OF PRAYER

A Day of Prayer and Conference will be observed tomorrow, October 4, meetings being held from 10:00 a.m. until noon, and from 2:00 until 4:00 p.m., in the Union Church, to which all those desiring to take part in the movement to emphasise the fundamental truths of the Bible, as presented during the recent series of lectures by Dr. Griffith Thomas, are cordially invited.

There will be an address by Dr. Thomas at 10 a.m., followed by Conference regarding recent Movements emphasising the integrity and authority of the Bible" at 11:00 o'clock. The afternoon prayer hour, at 2:00 o'clock, will be in charge of Dean Symons, and at 3:00 p.m. Dr. J. Walter Lowrie will speak on "The Bible for China."

The regular weekly missionary prayer meeting will be held at 5:15 o'clock and will be addressed by Dr. Thomas.

There will be a farewell meeting and reception for Dr. Griffith Thomas in the Church House at 21 Kiukiang Road, at 9:00 o'clock, tomorrow evening, to which all interested are cordially invited.

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Learn the Cure and Prevention of the diseases of your dog.

Book "Dog Diseases and How to Feed" Sent free on request.

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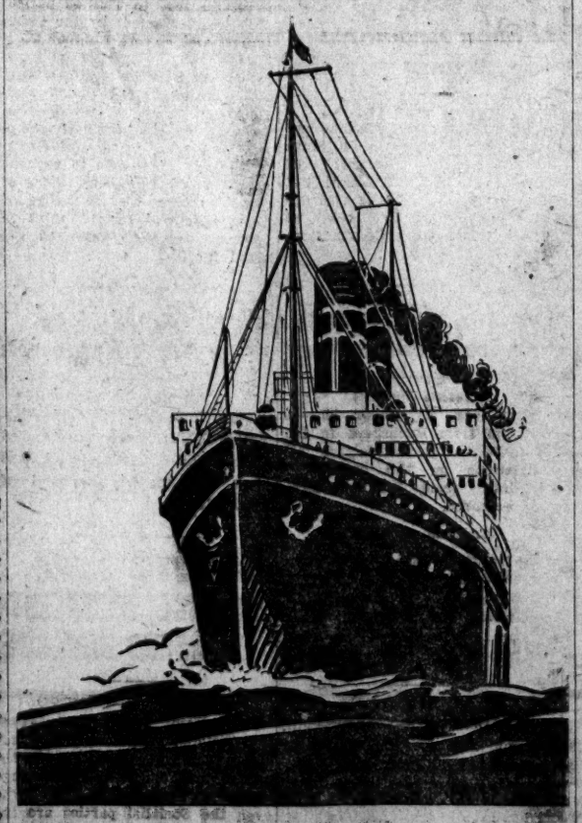

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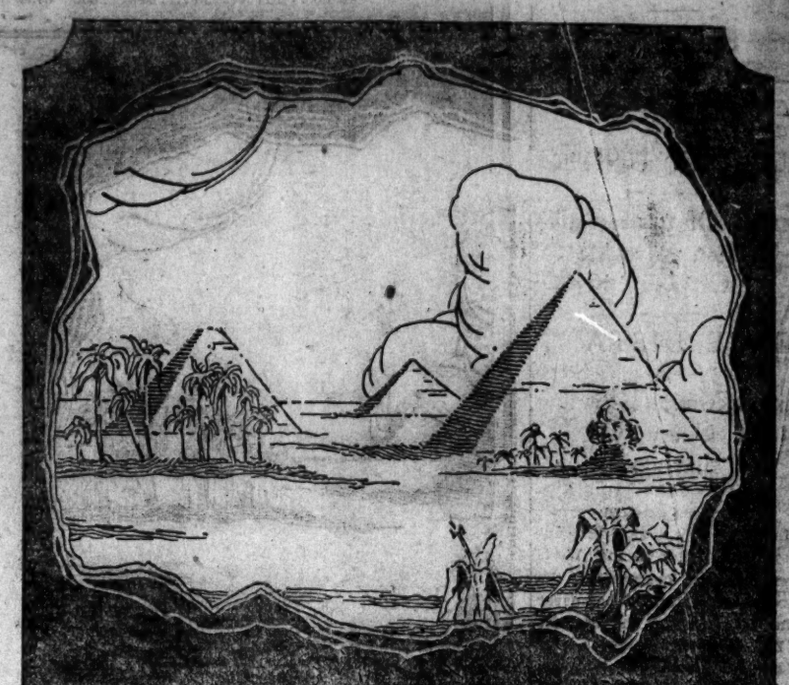

STABILITY
Through all history the mighty pyramids of Egypt have been the symbol of Strength, of Power, of Stability.
These same qualities are the reward of the person who has learned and practises the principle of Saving.
The lessons learned and the habits formed in saving result in strength of character, the knowledge of power, and a stability of purpose which are of even more value than the actual money saved.
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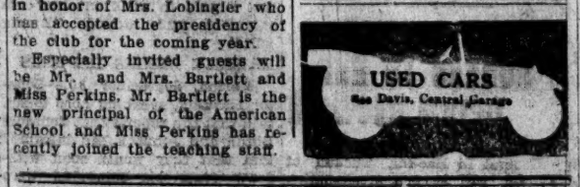
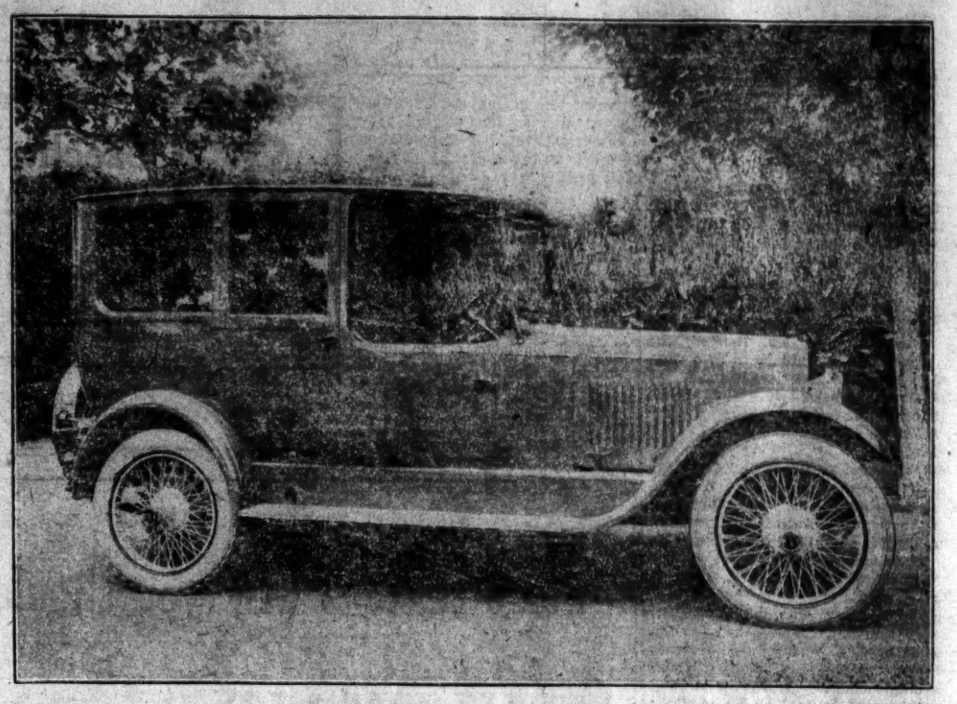


"Au Chic Parisienne"
The undersigned having just arrived from New York with up-to-date models, begs to announce having acquired from Madame B. Magy from October 1st, 1920, the business known as "Au Chic Parisienne," carried on at 44 Bubbling Well Road.
Madame B. Magy will, for the time being, remain in management.
Mrs. Ethel Cameron
Proprietress Au Chic Parisienne
44 Bubbling Well Road.
32577

STUDEBAKER

"SERIES 20"



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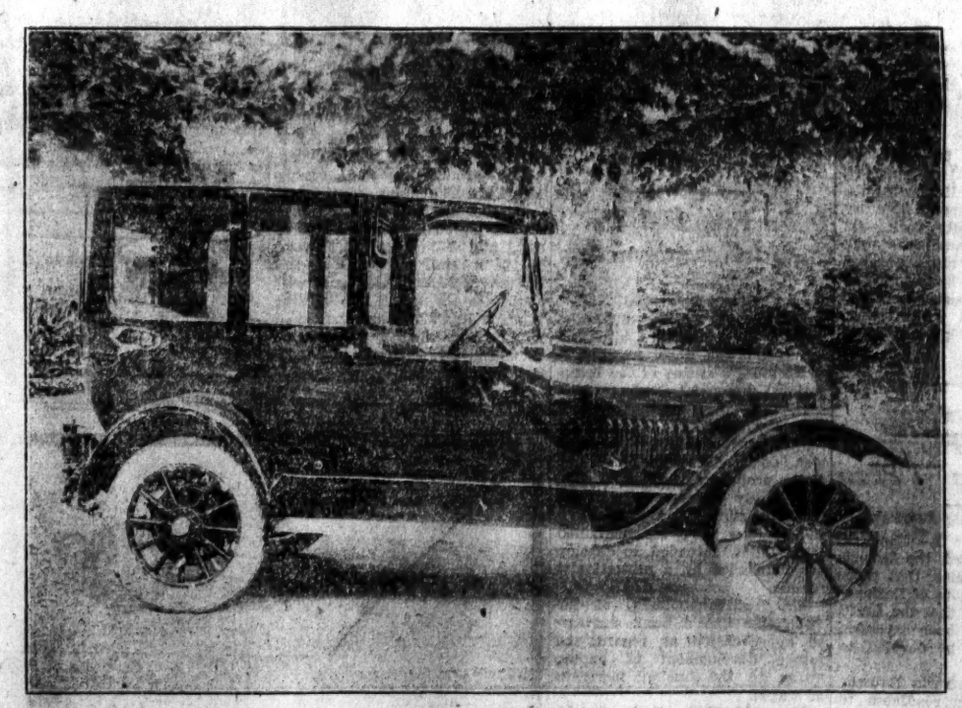
The "Special Six" Limousine is a medium-priced family car with the same quality and finish as the "Big Six de Luxe."

"BIG SIX" LIMOUSINE DE LUXE

For those wanting harmony and grace, extraordinary roominess and convenience, with the added advantage of weather defiance, see the Studebaker "Big Six." The quality and finish may be equalled by a few, but excelled by none.



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GREY OFFERS DOMINION TO IRELAND AS PEACE TERM

(Continued from Page 1)

of attacks on police is again reported today.

A party of police who were ambushed at Killoskehan, near Templemore, lost two killed and one wounded. Many inhabitants, fearing reprisals, have left Killoskehan.

A military patrol was fired on at Dundrum, county Tipperary, with the result that an officer was seriously wounded, while at Cloughjordan, in the same county, a sergeant was kidnapped from his lodgings.

FINDINGS OF COURT

The Military Court, which has been investigating the murder of policemen recently at Milltown Malbay, has reported that six Irish Constabulary were "foully murdered" with flat-nosed bullets.

A volley was fired at a sergeant of the Royal Irish Constabulary at Drimoleage, county Cork. He received five bullets in the chest, from which he died. His assailants escaped.

It is now estimated that the damage resulting from the reprisals of the police at Mallow amounted to £200,000. In addition to the havoc already reported, 12 houses were destroyed and 50 damaged. The townsfolk are paying glowing tributes to the local police, who by their efforts to extinguish the flames succeeded in saving the greater part of the town.

New York, September 30.—The London correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphs: "Lord Mayor McSweeney suffered from sudden weakness tonight. He had less sleep."

GOVERNMENT BEHIND POLICE

Dublin, September 30.—Addressing the Royal Irish Constabulary in Phoenix Park today Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said that the British Government was behind them.

He referred to the number of policemen, who had been killed, and of barracks, which had been destroyed, and said that some newspapers had greatly exaggerated the "reprisals," many of which had been simply acts of self-defense, although there had undoubtedly been some unjustifiable acts with regard to which inquiry was being made.

The Chief Secretary concluded his address by appealing to the police to maintain the discipline for which they had always been distinguished.

NEW REPRISAL

London, Sept. 30.—Yet another Irish reprisal is reported this time in retaliation for the shooting of Sergeant Doe at Drimoleague, County Cork. On this occasion a number of uniformed men last night wrecked several business houses in the place and burned several others.

Two policemen who were patrolling Limerick last night were shot dead.

Quit Celebrations To Aid Famine Victims I Plan

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, October 2.—The President has notified the Department of Ceremonies that there will be no celebrations of National Day this year, and that the funds which would have been expended on this way will be devoted to famine relief.

The South Manchuria Railway has expressed its readiness to give free passage to people desiring to leave the famine areas, and also to transport foods for the relief of these areas at half price.

Neff Defeats Bailey For Senatorial Seat

(China Press Correspondence)

Dallas, Texas, August 29.—With 401,673 votes acccounted for by the Texas Election Bureau, Pat. M. Neff has a lead of 72,657 votes over Joseph Weldon Bailey in Saturday's primary. Returns have been received from 220 counties, including 26 complete. This insures the nomination to Mr. Neff. In Texas the Democratic nomination is tantamount to election.

MUTT & JEFF — Jeff Figured He'd Been A Lucky Guy In Africa — By Bud Fisher

AND SIR SIDNEY, LISTEN! IF YOU'RE GOING INTO CENTRAL AFRICA I ADVISE YOU TO TAKE ALONG AT LEAST TWENTY OF THE NATIVES FOR SERVANTS! YOU'LL NEED THEM, BELIEVE ME! YOU CAN HIRE 'EM FOR SIX PENCE A DAY.
JEFF, YOU SHOULDN'T SPOOF SID THAT WAY! WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT AFRICA AND THE WAGES OF THE NATIVES?
BUT MUTT, I SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE! I WAS IN AFRICA A FEW YEARS AGO!
ON THE LEVEL? WHAT WERE YOU DOING THERE?
I WAS HUNTING LIONS, OLD DEAR.
MY WORD! HUNTING LIONS, EH? HAVE ANY LUCK?
YES, I HAD LOTS OF LUCK—
?
I DIDN'T MEET A SINGLE LION!
102

UNIVERSITY MEN TO HONOR DOCTOR CHAS. D. TENNEY

Tiffin Will Be Held On Wednesday Noon At Carlton Cafe

The American University Club will hold a general luncheon meeting on Wednesday at 12:20 p.m., at the Carlton Cafe in honor of Dr. Charles D. Tenney, until recently councillor of the American Legation, Peking, and Charge D'Affairs during the years of 1919 and 1920, who is leaving China soon for the United States to retire.

Dr. Tenney's life labor has been with and among the Chinese and probably no other American in the nation is so well and widely known. From the founding of the Anglo-Chinese school in Tientsin in 1886 to his admirable service as a member of the diplomatic corps of the United States, Dr. Tenney's work has been full of encouragement and assistance to China and her progress.

Dr. Tenney was elected an honorary member of the University Club at its annual general meeting last December.

This meeting will be an open one for members and guests. Ladies may also be brought as guests of the members. The usual luncheon fee of $1.50 will be charged.

India Prepared To Aid Reconstruction

(Reuter's Service)

Brussels, September 30.—The general commercial situation throughout the world was debated at today's sitting of the International Financial Conference.

In the course of the proceedings, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, representing Bombay business men, declared that India, as one of the producers of raw materials, was ready to co-operate in the reconstruction of countries afflicted by the war. He mentioned that India intended to develop her industries by a protectionist regime.

Mr. Toshikata Okubo, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, expressed apprehension as regards the future development of Japan, owing to the constant increases of wages.

He said that efforts must be made to convince the masses that riches could not be created by miraculous means, and that the reconstitution of world prosperity could only be obtained by work.

JACK DEMPSEY
WORLD'S CHAMPION
is coming
WATCH FOR HIM!

AMERICAN SAILORS GO ON EXCURSION

One hundred sailors were given a day's excursion to Soochow under the direction of Mr. William R. Durbin, General Secretary of the Navy Y.M.C.A. yesterday.

Mr. W. W. Brockman of the Soochow City Y.M.C.A. arranged the itinerary and program for the boys and the latter were conducted around the city by Messrs T. S. Yao and Mr. K. Z. Loh, department secretaries of the City "Y." Places visited were the Tiger Hill, or leaning Pagoda, Lin Luen Gardens, Temple of Five hundred Gods, Ancestral home of Li Hung-chang, and on donkeys through the long street to the big City Pagoda which the boys climbed with gusto.

A typical Chinese "chow" with chop sticks was served the boys at tiffin time and in the evening an abundance of refreshments was also served the returning sailors by the Navy "Y."

Special rates for a trip and a special car were furnished through the courtesy of the Shanghai Nanking Railway and likewise of the Shanghai Tramway Company.

The trip was greatly enjoyed by groups of boys from the U.S.S. Breer, Elliott, Lea, Tarbell, Yarnall, Wilmington and supply ship Sara Thompson.

Sunday services will be conducted on board the U.S.S. Yarnall, and Elliott at 10:30 a.m. Mr. L. K. Hall will speak on the former and Miss La Mond will play. On the latter the speaker is Mr. J. H. Geldart and the music will be furnished by Miss Alice Fitch and Mr. Giauque, of American Song Service.

News Brevities

Bishop L. H. Roots, who has just returned from the Lambeth Conference, whose deliberations this year even more than formerly have attracted world-wide attention, will lead the regular prayer meeting on Monday afternoon, the 4th at 5:15 in Union Church Hall.

* * *

The regular Men's Meeting at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road, tonight at 8 o'clock, will take the form of a Bible study rally. Colored slides of Bible Classes in America and Shanghai will be shown. There will be also special music, and an address by Dr. Griffith Thomas. All men interested in Bible study are invited.

* * *

According to announcements that have been issued by the President and Committee of the Boy Scouts Association the annual scouts rally will be held on October 10 beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning at the Recreation Ground, West Gate.

* * *

The attention of American Episcopalians and others interested is called to the announcement which appears among the Church notices of a service in All Saints' Church, Rue Lafayette, at 9:30 this morning. The Church may be reached by means of the Lukawei tram, which stops at the corner of Avenue Dubail and Rue Lafayette. The Church is about two minutes' walk to the east. It is planned to hold these services on the first Sunday of every month.

* * *

Captain Ferrojola, the new Italian Mixed Court Assessor in succession of Mr. R. Ros, who has gone to Hankow to be consul, sat for the first time in the Mixed Court yesterday. He heard criminal cases with Magistrate Tsang.

* * *

Messrs. L. Moore and Co., Ltd., have stated that Mr. T. Yang, comprador of the Shanghai Auctioneers Association, was a shroff, and not comprador in their employ and his services were dispensed with in 1917.

* * *

Mr. Tang Hui-tshi, president of Nanyang College, has for the sixth time tendered his resignation with the Ministry of Communications. Mr. Tang's decision this time is final as his eyesight has failed him almost completely.

* * *

The Charity League acknowledges the receipt from Mr. E. W. Noel $10 in memory of the late Mrs. L. Ollerdessen.

* * *

It is reported that owing to indisposition of the Acting Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. A. M. da Silva, the official reception at the Portuguese Consulate in commemoration of the 11th Anniversary of the Republic on October 5th will not take place this year.

* * *

Dr. Fong F. Sec, English Editor of the Commercial Press, and Professor Tseu Yih-zan, Dean of the Commercial Correspondence School, are taking a short trip along the S. N. R. line. Accompanying them is Dr. H. G. Lee, Chemical Engineer of the Commercial Press. The party left for Soochow on October 2 and will be back at about the middle of the month."

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Guaranteed free from drugs
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5. Because it is splendid drinking in hot weather.

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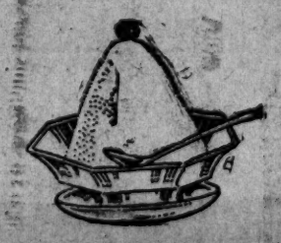

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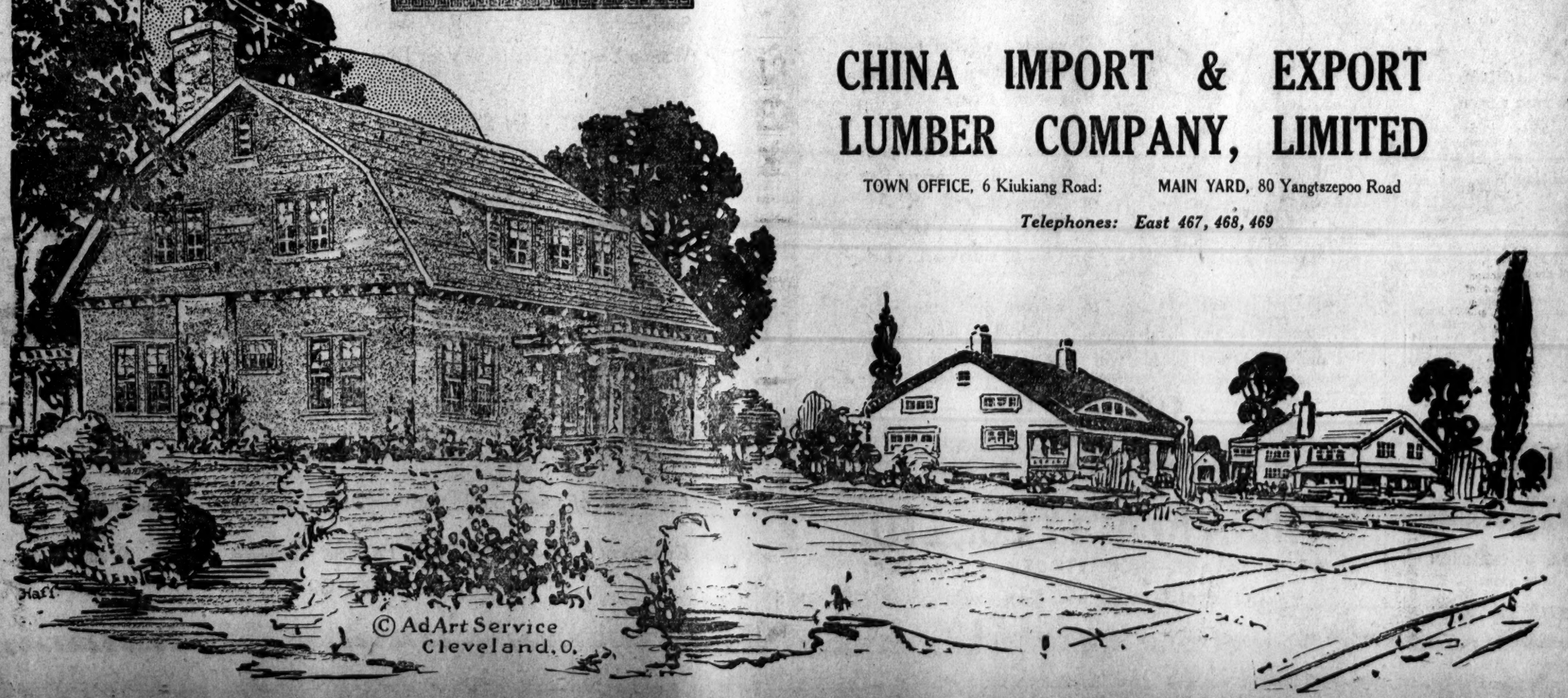


Russians Of Concession At Hankow In Protest Against China's Order

(China Press Correspondence)

Hankow, September 28.—Considerable interest has been aroused here in Hankow over the contemplated taking over of the Russian Concession of Hankow by the Chinese Government at Peking since the news was confirmed at the office of Dr. Woo Chung-yen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow. Dr. Woo gave out that he had not yet received definite instruction from Peking, but that he had been ordered to investigate the conditions of Russian residents and merchants in Hankow with a view to the possibility of taking it over and placing it under Chinese control after the example of the former German Concesson of Hankow, now under Chinese control and management and under the name of the Special Administrative District of Hankow.

Serious and vigorous protest, however, has since been caused among foreign residents in Hankow against the taking over of the Russian holdings in Hankow by the Chinese authorities. The Central China Post, a British daily in Hankow, launched the opposition movement by a leading article entitled "A Call for Action." Since then, the foreign public have been turning their attention to this question.

PROTEST IS MADE

At once the foreign residents of the Russian Concession filed protest with their Consulates. The British and the American Chamber of Commerce of Hankow followed suit by lodging a strong protest with their respective Legations at Peking. The China Association of Hankow, too, voiced their protest in sympathy. Thus the whole of the foreign community of Hankow practically has responded to the call for action in a vigorous manner Besides the residents of other nationalities, the Russians themselves are no less concerned in the dispute. A meeting was held last week in the Russian Municipal Hall of Hankow where Russian residents of Hankow gathered together to discuss the problem, and the result of that meeting is said to be highly satisfactory.

Recently, a Mr. Ko has been commissioned by Peking to Hankow to make investigation into the activities and conditions of the Russians here, and also to gather first hand information regarding the Russian Concession in Hankow.

VIEW OF PRESS

Commenting on an article in the Peking Daily News concerning the abrogation of Russian treaty rights and the taking over of Russian holdings in China, the Central China Post of Hankow (British) says:

"Our editor goes on to say that the taking over by the Chinese of the German and Austrian Concessions was an event which was hailed with frantic delight by other Allied residents both in Tientsin and Hankow, and he cannot see why the same rejoicings should not attend the taking over of the Russian Concessions. But we can assure him as regards Hankow—for Tientsin we cannot answer—the rejoicing was over the departure of the enemy, while the strongest efforts were made to retain the Concession area under foreign control. These were unsuccessful and the result is that Chinese now occupy all the official buildings and many of the homes. It is only a question of time when the whole will be in Chinese hands and of no further value to foreigners as a place of residence and trade. The area for foreign occupation at this port is already too small to accommodate all the firms who seek to set up in business here; the Chinese have hitherto resisted all requests for an extension and with the Russian Concession gone as well as the German—with the others to follow suit as soon as excuse can be found—the foreigners will be squeezed out and that is the Chinese game."

FRENCH FLAG RAISED

Considerable interest was manifested, again, on Sunday last by those who noticed that the French national flag was flying over the premises of the Hankow branch of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. It is announced today, however, by Mr. C. Chernosvitoff, Acting Manager of the Hankow office of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, that since January, 1918 when the Board of Directors of the Bank was transferred to Paris, all the branches of the Bank in China have been placed under French protection.

Yesterday Mr. A. A. Beltchenko Russian Consul-General at Hankow declared before the Russian residents in a meeting at the Russian Municipal Hall in Hankow that his official capacity as consul-general for Russia had to remain as such and that the protection of Russian interests had been taken over by the Chinese authorities.

Consul-General Beltchenko, who spoke with considerable emotion announced that he had received intimation from the Russian Legation at Peking stating that the Chinese Government had issued a mandate terminating the official relations of that government with the Russian Minister. Continuing Mr. Beltchenko briefly recounted the chief events in recent Russian history which had led to the present move on the part of China. He then read the telegram from Prince Koudacheff, dated September 24, stating that the Chinese government had ceased to recognise him and his consuls throughout China and indicating that from the moment of receipt of the telegram his official capacity as Consul for Russia in Hankow terminated.

STATUS OF SUBJECTS

Then the question of the status of Russian subjects living in China and the fate of the Russian Concession of Hankow were discussed by the Russian Consul-General, who told his nationals that these matters had been the cause of a continuous correspondence between him and the Russian Ambassador and that they both had reason to hope that the difficult period might be passed through satisfactorily. It was for this reason, said Mr. Belchenko, that he had not called undue attention to these questions before. But things had so developed beyond their expectations that he now felt it his painful duty to tell his nationals that the protection of their interests would be thenceforth under Chinese authorities.

Regarding the disposal of the Russian Concession of Hankow, Mr. Beltchenko said that the situation was turning brighter as the various Powers were adopting measures to bring about a compromise whereby the Chinese government should agree to its remaining under the control of the Russian Municipal Council.

APPEAL TO BE MADE

At the end of the meeting, a proposition was adopted by an unanimous vote that an appeal be made to the Chinese authorities, the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking as well as to the Consuls of the various nationalities represented in Hankow, that in the absence of consular representation, the Russians of Hankow should be allowed to appoint a Consul from among themselves who should be empowered to act as advocate in any case of jurisdiction between Russians and Chinese. It was decided that a petition be drafted without delay since the disposal of the Russian Concession had not yet been decided definitely by the Chinese government, and thus a committee was named to proceed immediately with the drawing up of the appeal.

The Russian subjects present at the meeting, before the meeting adjourned, had elected their popular Consul-General Beltchenko by an unanimous vote nominee for the of the proposed Consul to look after their interests in port during the period of deprivation of extraterritorial rights.

Today throughout the Russian Concession of Hankow, Russian colors were at half-mast in token of the deep sorrow felt by all Russian subjects in Hankow over this matter.

Chinese Movie Star To Appaer Here On Friday

LADY TSEN MEI

Lady Tsen Mei, a beautiful Chinese girl who has long been a pronounced success on the American concert and vaudeville stage, has for years cherished an ambition to appear in motion pictures. Her opportunity came when the Betzwood Film Company sought a Chinese to portray the leading role in "For the Freedom of the East," which comes to the Isis Theater, beginning Friday, October 8 and for three nights.

Lady Tsen Mei was born in Canton, China, 26 years ago. At the age of 12 she went to America with her father and at once took up a musical education.

At the completion of her musical education in a large conservatory at Pittsburgh, Lady Tsen Mei went to New York to take up a law course in Columbia University. She received a diploma after four years' study. She also boasts an M. A. from the University of Pittsburgh. Under the tutelage of her father, a noted physician, she took a course in medicine in China.

Foochow Schools Are On Strike

New arrivals from Foochow yesterday stated that all the Foochow Provincial Schools are closed, because the teachers have gone on strike for their pay. It is understood that these instructors have not been paid for the last five months.

DAY'S RUN SEES PONZI SMILING

Appears As Confident As Ever And Declares He Has $7,500,000 In Banks

Boston, August 3.—Another all-day rush upon his offices and the disbursement of huge additional sums finds Charles Ponzi smiling broader than ever, his confidence seeming to mount to new heights as he outlines newer and more gigantic schemes in which he promises the public even greater profits.

"Mountains of money available to pay all claims. All the boys and girls have to do is to drop in and get it," was his comment after today's stampede. Why worry because some customers have been scared? I've got about $7,500,000 deposited in about thirty banks in this country."

Officials connected with the case scent the fact that George W. Storch, chief accountant of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, slipped quietly into the city today and at once entered into the investigation. Immediately upon his arrival, Storch went into conference with Edwin L. Pride, the auditor selected by United States District Attorney Gallagher to examine Ponzi's records. After that Storch conferred for a couple of hours with Assistant District Attorney Shea, who is left in charge of the activities of the local Federal office by Gallagher now at the K. of C. Convention in New York.

"Ponzi declared today that he positively intends to organise a great investment syndicate capitalised at $100,000,000, eventually at $200,000,000. In this new project, which will have to do with banking, he explains, he will go "fifty-fifty" with the investing public. He declares he has been making the greater part of the profits himself in his present scheme.

In this connection he offered to hire the official United States auditor, Mr. Pride, as head bookkeeper for his new concern.

Pride told Ponzi today that he had never seen so much ready cash in one lump before in his life and didn't expect to again.

It was then that Ponzi offered Pride the job with his proposed organisation.

It developed today that a considerable number of notes for from $25,000 to $50,000 are being held by citizens of Greater Boston.

New evidences developed today of friction between the various officials at work on the Ponzi case. Today Attorney General Allen sought to name another auditor, Samuel Spring, to cooperate with Mr. Pride in the audit. Pride resented the Attorney General's suggestion, and replied that another auditor would hinder rather than speed his work. District Attorney Pelletier displayed "feeling" today in a brief statement to the effect that "he was getting well into the Ponzi case when the Attorney General took it away from him."

Attorney General Allen smiled and showed a copy of a letter to Pelletier several days ago, requesting the latter to continue his work on the case. Many waited in line today complained at the slowness of their progress, and there was resentment as the supposed ability of certain ones to get into the office to get their money without waiting in line. The charge is made that certain individuals are making small fortunes in this way through their access to Ponzi's office.

SILK FILATURE BURNS

One of the larger structures of the Da Fung Silk Filature off of Dixwell Road in Chapei was destroyed in a spectacular fire last night when the Hongkew Division succeeded after a hard fight in saving a considerable portion of the plant. While no estimate of the loss was made last night it is known that it will run well into the thousands. The insurance on the building and offices destroyed amounts to Tls. 36,000. In all Hongkew Division laid 1,500 feet of hose in subduing the blaze and saving the adjoining buildings.

POLES WIN AGAIN

(Reuter's Service)

London, Sept. 30.—Important Polish successes are chronicled in a Polish communique of yesterday's date.

This states that the Polish forces, pursuing the enemy, captured Lida (east of Grodno and south of Vilna) with 12,000 prisoners and 50 guns. They also routed the Fourth Bolshevist Army in the direction of Pinsk, taking 3,000 prisoners, and occupied the railway junction of Iainy (?)

CROWE APPOINTED

(Reuter's Service)

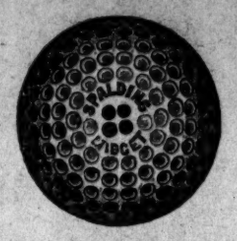
London, Sept. 30.—Sir. Eyre Crowe has been appointed Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in succession to Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.

WEEKS & CO., LTD.

SPALDING'S
FAMOUS GOLF BALLS

New Stock Just Arrived

$12.50 Dozen



$12.50 Dozen

Spalding's "Fifty," the ball for expert players
Spalding's "Glory Dimple," Heavy
Spalding's "New Black and White," Floating
Spalding's "Corker" Floating
Spalding's "Midget Dimple" Heavy

Ladies' Golf Clubs, Left-Hand Clubs, Golf Ball Paint, Practice Balls, Etc., Etc.

WEEKS & CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI & HANKOW

"That's a nice property of Smiths! It's worth something today!"

"I wonder what he paid for it 10 years ago—and what it is worth today?"

The answer to those questions is the answer to the question: "Is REAL ESTATE A GOOD, SAFE INVESTMENT?"

There is every reason to suppose that the same appreciation of land values which has taken place during the last decade will take place in the next.

CONSULT US

Our ideas of values are based on experience of actual buying and selling transactions.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.
REAL ESTATE—ARCHITECTS—INSURANCE
Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads

SONN BROTHERS
Import & Export Co., Inc.

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465, 467, 469, Washington St.
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WE ARE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR

Sun Power Engines, Ray Adding Machines, New Haven Clocks,
Watson Electric Motors, Vogt Duplex Pumps, Grasselli Dyes, Refrigidors.

WE CARRY IN STOCK

Lathes, Gasoline Drag Saws, Pumps, Motors, Drills, Vises, Machine Tools, etc., Watches, Clocks, Imitation Leather and sundries.

WE IMPORT

Wire Nails, Galvanized Sheets, Wire Rods, Steel Hoops, Reinforced Concrete Bars, Lathes, Drills, Shapers, Pumps, Motors, Gasoline Saws, Planers, and all types of Heavy and Light Machinery.

SONN BROTHERS
Import & Export Co.

Importers of: Iron, Steel, Machinery, Hardware, Dyes and Sundries

Exporters of: Camphor, Egg Products, Tobacco, Casings, Walnuts and Peanut Oil

JACK DEMPSEY
WORLD'S CHAMPION
is coming
WATCH FOR HIM!

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

SUPREME FURNISHING VALUES

NOW SHOWING IN OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS: SIMMONSBEDS; ENGLISH AND INDIAN CARPETS AND RUGS; HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DOWN QUILTS; WOOL BLANKETS; CHINA AND CLASS AND HARDWARE—INSPECTION INVITED.

SIMMONS MAKE BLACK ENAMELLED HOSPITAL BEDS

$13.50 each

BLACK ENAMELLED MOSQUITO NET FRAME TO FIT

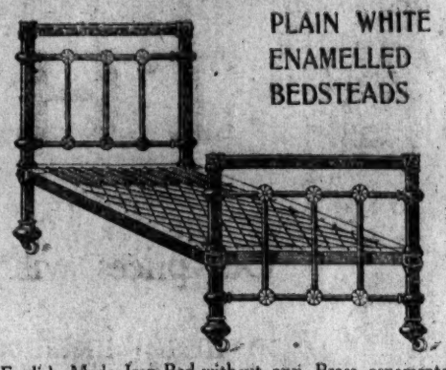
$6.50 set

3f. Coir Mattresses
Price **$10.50** each

3f. Kapoc Mattresses
Price **$15.00** each

3f. English Horse hair Mattresses
Price **$30.00** each

Brussels Hassocks
Price **2.00** each



PLAIN WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS

English Made Iron Bed without any Brass ornamentations, Fitted with a Copper Diamond Mesh Spring Wire Mattress 3 ft. Siz $27.50 3 ft. 6 inches Complete with Spring $31.50

SIMMONS' MAKE WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEAD

with Brass Satin Finished Knobs. Mounted on Strong Metal Castors.

4 ft. 6 inch Size ..... Price **$37.50**

DECCAN RUGS

These have Mohair Pile, Curly Centre and Plain Border

69 x 32	*$16.50*
60 x 27	*$14.50*
48 x 24	*$ 9.50*
36 x 18	*$ 6.50*
32 x 15	*$ 4.50*
30 x 12	*$ 3.25*

All Wool Reversible Rugs.

BRITISH MADE

in a number of designs

6 x 3 ft.	*$16.50*
5' 9" x 2' 9"	*$11.50*
5' 6" x 2' 6"	*$13.50*
5' x 2' 3"	*$10.75*
4' 6" x 2' 3"	*$10.75*
4' 6" x 2'	*$ 8.00*

AXMINSTER RUGS

5 ft. 6 x 2 ft. 6 inches *$17.50*

6 x 3 *$14.50* to *$18.50*

CUSTOMERS OWN CARPETS TAKEN UP CLEANED AND RELAYED AT SHORT NOTICE

PLAIN ART FELTS

THIS MATERIAL MAKES up quite good Bedroom Carpets in the following Shades, Blue, Red, Green and Brown 4 ft. wide $4.50 yard

Grey & Rose 4 ft. $5.25 yard

STAIR CARPETS

Tapestry Stair Carpet Grey Centre Red and Black Border 22½ inch. $3.75 yd.

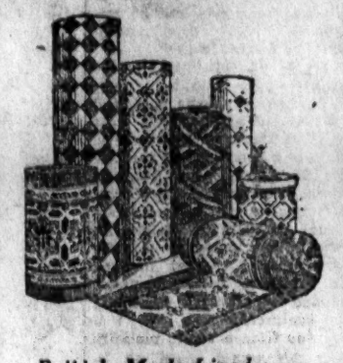
Horsehair Stair, Grey Centre Red Border 22½ inch $4.25 27 inch $4.75

Velvet Pile Stair, Two Tone, Red Floral Centre with pretty Floral Border 27 inch $ 6.50 yard

Tapestry Stair, a good Copy of Turkey Design 27 inch $3 75

Axminster Stair Oriental Design 22½ inch $6 50 yard

Stair Felt. 22½ 2.95 27 inch 3.50



British Made Linoleums

In designs to suit all purposes. We hold a large selection of Tile designs suitable for Bathroom use.

$2.00 sq. yd.

Pillows

29 x 18 inches

Kapoc	$2.50 each
English Feather	5 50 ,,
Horsehair	4.50 ,,
White Goose Feathers	7 0 ,,

Plain Brown Linoleum, Suitable For Office Floors.

$2.50 sqr. yard

Brown or Green Centre Key Bordered Passage British Linoleum

36 inch wide **$2.25** yard

Felt Stair Pads For Laying Under Stair Carpet

24 x 9 **$3.00** Doz.
20 x 10 **$3.75** ,,

These double the life of the carpet

5f-Coir Mattresses **$15.00**
5f-Kapoc ,, **$25.00**
5f-English hair ,, **$50.00**

We Undertake To Remake customers own bedding, absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

Tea Cloths

Heavy Twill, name in red, hemmed.

Price **$1.95** ½ dz.

Selvyt Cloths

For silver plate etc.

Size 11 x 11 ins.	Price	20	cts
,, 13 x 14 ,,	,,	30	,,
,, 14 x 17 ,,	,,	40	,,
,, 18 x 21 ,,	,,	60	,,

Class Cloths

In pink check towelling.

Size 28×24 inches.

Price **$2.50** ½ dz.

Wear Well Scourers

Thick and absorbent no loose ends to fray out.

Size 18×20 inches

Price **$2.50** dz.

Sponge Cloths

Soft and absorbent for kitchen use.

Size 18×18 inches.

Price **$1.25** dz.

Bissell's Famous
Carpet Sweepers

Rubber covered wheels Japanned fittings.

Price **$8.50**

Kitchen Scales

To weigh 24 lbs. slanting dial with tin scoop.

Price **$5.50**

Potato Ricers

Universal make. Retinned cup.

Price **$1.50** each

Coffee Mills

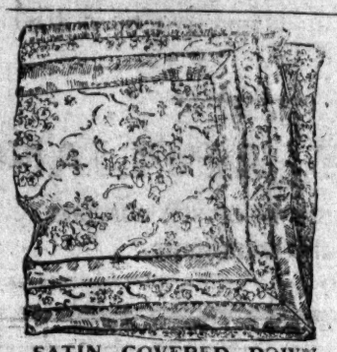
Grinds coarse or fine, Capacity 10 ozs.

Price **$2.00**

Cake Makers

"Universal," make complete with fittings.

Price **$4.75**



SATIN COVERED DOWN

Quilts covered floral Satin panels to tone

size 3 x 4½ feet	Price	$13.50
,, 4 x 5 ,,	,,	24.50
,, 5 x 6 ,,	,,	31.50

TURKISH TOWELS

Made of best Egyptian yarn

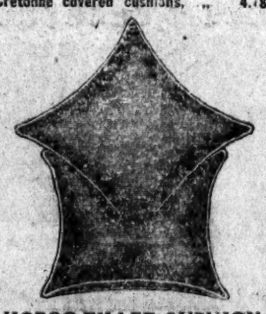
Size 18 x 42 inches	Price	$6.50	dozen
,, 27 x 52 ,,	,,	17.50	,,
,, 39 x 60 ,,	,,	32.00	,,

BLEACHED SHEETS

Heavy twill sheeting.

Size 63×90 inches	$8.50 pair
Size 70×90 inches	$9.50 pair
Size 70×99 inches	10.50 pair
Size 90×108 inches	15.50 pair

Round covered silk cushions, price $4·50
Cretonne covered cushions, ,, 4.18



KOPOC FILLED CUSHION

Covered coloured casement cloth filled cleaned kapoc.

Size 20×20 inches Price 1.00

KAPOC FILLED QUILTS

Covered printed cretonne.

Size 6×4 ft.	Price $12.50
Size 6×5 ft.	Price 15.50
Size 6×7 ft.	Price 21.50

Artic Quality Whitney Blankets

Popular Blankets at a popular price suitable for hotels or boarding houses.

Single bed size 64×84 $21.00 pair
Medium bed size 70×90 20.00 pair
Double bed size 80×100 35.00 pair

DIMITY BED QUILTS

Pigue effect white; best British manufacture.

Single bed	$10.50 each
Double bed	$14.50 each

ARIAL BED QUILTS

Special light weave pure bleached.

Single bed size $12.50

Double bed size $16.50

HUCKABACK TOWELS

Pure bleached, plain Hemmed with thin bar heading.

PRICE $6.50 DOZEN

Size 20×40 inches

Floral Sateen Covered Down Quilts

With self colored panels to tone. McLintocks Gold medal make.

Size 4×6 feet	Price	$17.50
Size 5×6 feet	,,	21.50
Size 6×7 feet	,,	29.50

The Nanson Quality all Wool Whitney Blankets

Soft and well raised nap.

Single bed 62×90	$31.50 pr.
Medium bed 72×94	$39.00 pr.
Double bed 80×100	$49.00 pr.

CHECK DUSTERS

Blue and White check cotton very soft.

Size 22×22 inches.

Price $2.50 half dozen

ROLLER TOWELLING

Heavy crash, Grey shade, Red bar,

Price 95 cts. yard

Brown crash towelling.

Price: 65 cts. yard

CHAMOIS LEATHERS

Well selected skins very soft durable.

Size 12×15 inches.

Price: 75 cts. each

Large size for Garage use.

Price $3.50 each

Flannelette Dusters

Very soft, suitable for dusting furniture.

Size 22×24 inches.

Price $2.25 half dozen

CLASS CLOTHS

Pure linen ideal for glass, hard-wearing.

Size 24×34 inches.

Price **$3.00** half dozen

COMPLETE KITCHEN OUTFITS, NEW STOCKS JUST RECEIVED

HAM BOILERS

Grey enamel, tin covers.

Size 15½ by 11 .... Price $9.50
,, 18¼ ,, 12 .... ,, $13.50

CEREAL BOILERS

Grey enamelled ware, retined covers.

Size 2 pints .....Price $2.25
,, 3 ,, ... ,, 2.50

DISHPANS

Seamless, deep flat rim, side handles, Grey enamelled.

Size 15 ins. .....Price $2.25

IRON FRYING PANS

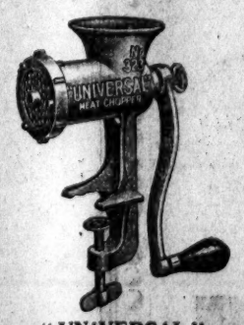
With short handle and double lip polished inside.

Sizes	9½	10½	and	11	inches
Prices	$2.35,	2.50	and	2.75	each

"ACME" STEEL FRY PANS

Strong quality with lip polished inside and out.

Sizes	7½	8	and	10	inches
Prices	65,	75	and	90	cts.



"UNIVERSAL" MEAT CHOPPERS

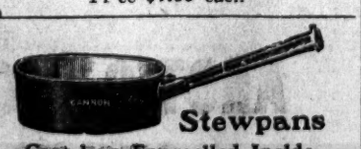
Convex blades, razor edge, pure tinned throughout.

Small ..... Price $5.50 each
Large ..... ,, 6.50 ,,

"Griswold" American Waffle Iron

Cast iron, cool handle size 8 irs to make 4 waffles

Price $4.00 each



Stewpans

Cast Iron Enamelled Inside

Extra strong, British made.

Sizes	8½	9½	and	10¼	inches
Prices	$3.00	4.00	and	4.75	each

British Made

Steel Saucepans, tin lined, black enamelled outside, tin covers, very strong and durable.

Sizes	2	4	6 and 8	pints,
Prices	$1.50,	2.50,	2.75 and 3.25	each

The New Radio Tinned Steel Saucepans

British made, stronger than iron, heat quicker than aluminium, iron handles.

Sizes	2	3	4 and 6	pints.
Prices	$2.00,	2.75,	3.75 and 4.50	each

TEA KETTLES

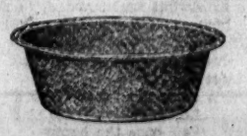
Grey enamel.

3 pints	Price	$1.65
,, ...	,,	2.25
6 ,, ...	,,	2.50
8 ,, ...	,,	2.75

SHALLOW SAUCEPANS

Grey enamelled ware retined covers.

3	6	9	12 pts.
$1.25,	1.65,	2.00,	2.50



DISHPANS

Blue enamelled outside. White inside. Size 16 ins. Price $2.75

Ditto with 2 side handles. 17 ins. Price $3.50 each

KNIFE MACHINES 'SPONGS" BRITISH MAKE

In 3 sizes.

To clean 3 Knives and carver. **Price $32.50**

To clean 3 Knives and carver **Price $42 50**

To clean 4 Knives and carver. **Price $o1.50**

BREAD BINS

Blue enamelled, marked bread in black.

Medum Size **$2.50**
Large Size **$3.50**

Double Roasters

Self basting made of polished tin.

Size 12×10¼ inches.

Price **$3.50**

KNIFE BOARDS

Covered Linoleum English made.

Size 18×24 inches.

Price **$ 1.00 1.35** each

Plate Polishing Brushes

English white bristle.

Size 3 and 5 Row

Price 55 and 90 cts. each

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

TERMS — CASH **NO CREDIT**

In The U.S. Court For China

Ring Mow Zu, Plaintiff, vs. The Wilkins Brothers and Co. Inc. Defendant.

Cause No. 1045 Decision Filed October 2, 1920.

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. Set Off: Is of Civil Law origin and derives in common law countries from legislation alone.

2. Id. Basis. The basis of set off in this jurisdiction is a court regulation which does not require that the respective claims be mutual.

3. Id. Joint Contractors. As between a single plaintiff and several defendant joint contractors a claim due one of the latter from plaintiff may be pleaded by way of set off.

4. Id. Foreign Plaintiff. Where plaintiff is not an American citizen a set off may, nevertheless, according to the settled decisions of this court, be pleaded to the extent of the original claim.

Messrs. Fleming, Davies and Bryan, by Mr. Bryan, for the Demurrant. Messrs. Rodger and Haskell, by Mr. Haskell, and Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose, by Mr. Fessenden, contra.

Lobingier, J.:

This is an action for the alleged breach of a contract for the sale by defendant to plaintiff of certain cotton spinning machinery. Defendant by way of "set off" alleged the breach by plaintiff of a contract for the sale of other similar machinery to defendant by plaintiff and "one K. Kurrahari, a Japanese citizen." Plaintiff now demurs to that portion of the petition containing the "set off" for lack of mutuality in the two claims.

The practice of "setting off" the respective claims of adverse parties to litigation originated in the civil law where it was known as compensation. There was nothing corresponding to it in the common law and wherever the practice prevails in common law countries it derives from legislation. In this jurisdiction it rests upon a rule of court promulgated in 1864, and providing as follows:

"In actions of contract, defendant may offset petitioner's claim by a counter claim, filing his own claim, under oath, with his answer. Petitioner shall be notified to file his answer seasonably, on oath, and the two claims shall then be tried together, and but one judgment given for the difference, if any be proved in favor of either party, otherwise for defendant's costs."

Plaintiff's counsel rely on a line of authorities to the effect that

"In a suit by a partner a firm debt due defendant can not be pleaded as a set off" etc.

Some of these decisions rest on the legal fiction of the partnership as an entity differing from the individual partners, while others are based on statutes which expressly require that the claims to be set off must be mutual. As we have seen, there is no such requirement in the court regulation above quoted which prevails here even over the acts of congress.

But whatever may be the rule, in the absence of statute, as regards partnerships, it would not necessarily govern this case because it is nowhere alleged that the contract which defendant relies upon by way of set off is that of a partnership. In the copy, attached to the answer, the contractees are referred to merely as "the buyers," and while Clause 13 of the contract provides that

"Each individual partner of the Buyers Hong shall be responsible for the proper fulfilment of this contract."

we could not, especially as the contractees are admitted to be both Japanese subjects, governed by a different legal system, treat this as an averment that the two constitute a common law partnership. So far as appears from the contract they are at most joint contractees with a several or individual liability to defendant. Now the rule seems to be quite as well settled as that invoked with reference to partnership that one of several defendant joint contractors may set off a claim due from a single plaintiff.

And this would seem to be especially true where, as here, the liability of the contractors is expressly made several or individual so that it may be enforced without reference to the others. It is true that in the cases cited the contractors were usually the plaintiffs, but we do not see that the principle is changed because, as in this case only one of the contractors brings the suit. Since, according to the express terms of the contract, his liability may be enforced independently of that of his co-contractor, why on principle should not a claim for such enforcement be pleaded against one sued upon by the same contractor against the claimant? The very purpose of the practice is to facilitate the adjustment in one controversy of all claims in which the respective parties are concerned. And it is noticeable that the proposed code of the procedual reformers contains a rule which would clearly include this case. Sec. 1 providing:

"The defendant may set up by way of counter-claim any claim against the plaintiff which, if in favor of the plaintiff, might properly have been joined with the plaintiff's claim under Article 3 of these rules."

Indeed if we had found that the present court regulations were insufficient to authorise the "set off" here pleaded, we would be disposed to exercise the statutory authority of amendment to that end.

The amount claimed in the petition is Taels 508.000, while the set off in question is for only G.$90.000 so that within the prior decisions of this court the set off could, if established be pleaded in reduction of plaintiff's claim.

The demurrer is accordingly overruled.

Daughter Of Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, Bride, Coming To U. S.

Mrs. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, sergeant at arms in the House of Commons, who was recently married. Her husband is the son of the late Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson and a cousin of the Earl of Donoughmore. The bride and groom will leave England shortly for America where they will spend part of their honeymoon.

REPARATIONS PARLEY

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 1.—According to the Figaro the head of the German delegation to the International Financial Conference at Brussels, will shortly come to Paris to discuss certain reparations questions which are still unsettled.

Golfers Gather For Match Play

Under the auspices of Hungjao Golf Club a match between teams representing England and The World will be played today.

There will be singles in the morning and foursomes in the afternoon and matches will be off by mutual arrangement.

The losing side pays for tiffin. The sides are:

England		The World
R. E. Wilson	v.	Dr. Marshall
H. L. Ward	v.	C. M. G. Burnie
C. G. Humphrys	v.	K. O. Cumming
L. Walker	v.	J. C. Dickie
H. S. Sweeting	v.	E. O. Cumming
F. O. Reynolds	v.	C. Biron
K. E. Newman	v.	R. G. MacDonald
C. W. Beswick	v.	C. G. S. Mackie
H. H. Girardet	v.	N. Rutherfork
R. M. J. Martin	v.	E. E. Clark
F. C. Butcher	v.	N. G. Maitland
K. M. Bourne	v.	R. W. Wingrove
A. Hilton Johnson	v.	E. A. Mackay
A. P. Wood	v.	G. C. Wingrove
W. P. G. Taggart	v.	G. H. Stitt
L. Midwood	v.	A. W. Burkill

FOOTBALL POSTPONED

A football match had been arranged between St. Xaviers Second Eleven and The Shanghai Baptist College yesterday. Unfortunately, what promised to be a fine game, and the first of the season, had to be abandoned.

It is hoped that a contest between the St. Xavier's first string and the Baptist College, will take place next Saturday.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, October 1.—Everything is ready for the opening of the World Sunday School Convention on Monday. The great auditorium is completed. It is surrounded by a garden.

Mr. S. K. Chen Is Now In Charge Of Foreign Bureau

During the absence of Mr. C. F. Hsu, the local Commissioner of Foreign Affairs who has gone to Peking to consult the government on the Russian question, Mr. S. K. Chen, the chief secretary will be in charge of the Foreign Bureau. General Ho Fung Lin, the local Defense Commissioner, has also telegraphed to Peking, asking for definite instructions as to the handling of Russian nationals in Shanghai.

Obituary

Mr. W. Strafford Levinson

News was received Friday night by Mr. A. M. Preston attorney of the law firm of Messrs. Ellis and Hays, that Mr. W. S. Levinson, his predecessor had died in Yokohama on the previous day of heart trouble. Mr. Levinson left Shanghai last month on account of ill-health of his wife as well as himself. Mrs. Levinson, who was a London writer and artist of considerable fame, was only married to Mr. Levinson for eight months.

PETAIN'S IDYLL RECALLED

Marshal Recently The Guest Of His Successful Rival And His Wife

Paris, July 31.—Of the three Marshals of France one, Marshal Petain, is a bachelor, and all the candidates for the honor of being Madame la Marechale—rumor says they have been many—have come to the conclusion that his heart is as unconquerable as he made Verdun.

But the truth is that he lost it long ago and was beaten by a rival. He is not the cold, immovable man of popular opinion. Once, when he was Major and instructor at the Paris War School, he was in the habit of lunching at a restaurant patronised by officers at the corner of the Champ de Mars. But it was not only for the excellence of its cuisine that the future Marshal went there. Perched at the desk by the door was a lovely cashier. The whole War School was in love with her, but it was supposed that the Major instructor would win over his pupils.

One day the pretty cashier quitted her desk and was seen with orange blossoms in her hair making her way to a neighboring church. But Petain was not the bridegroom. The bride had passed him by and given her affections to a younger man, to whom the Major was teaching the art of war.

A few days ago the Marshal was visiting in the country and the General in command of the district gave a luncheon in his honor. On his arrival at the house the Marshal recognised in the wife of his host his lost love of long ago, now a matron surrounded by her children. As to him, the war had brought honor and promotion to his successful rival.

For a moment the Marshal who for a man of his rank is shy was somewhat embarrassed, but the hostess put things right. With the memory, perhaps, of past favors refused, she advanced to meet her guest.

"This time you may embrace me, M. Le Marechal," she said and at their ease the happy company sat down to luncheon.

JACK DEMPSEY

WORLD'S CHAMPION is coming

WATCH FOR HIM!

O.V.B. At all CLUBS, HOTELS and BARS

GANDE, PRICE & CO., Agents

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.
14 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS

WITNEY AND SCOTCH MAKES

STOCKED IN DIFFERENT QUALITIES

SIZES FROM COT TO EXTRA LARGE BED SIZE

ARCTIC DOWN QUILTS

VENTILATED AND PURIFIED FEATHER AND DOWN-FILLED. ALL SIZES STOCKED.

IMMENSE SELECTION ARTISTIC DESIGNS EXCELLENT VALUE.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

MARK THIS!

Our prices will compete and in many instances are cheaper than any of the Chinese dealers, besides giving you

Expert Foreign Service
Guarantee of Quality

Ask for prices—Give us a trial

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

22 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Phone Central 4778
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Empire Had 8,650,000 Men In War And Built 2,350,000 Tons Of Ships

WILL FIGHT NO NEW WAR

Editor Cites Progress Now To Aid Dominions—New Figures Declared Authentic

Toronto, Aug. 11.—"I look forward with absolute confidence to the future of the old country. It is regenerated by the war. It has come out of it stronger in many ways than before, and if our statesmen would only just clear up this international mess and let us get to work, I do not think you need have any fear that we will not make great progress at home and be able to force an interchange of capital and everything else that will assist your own great dominion."

Robert Donald, Chairman of the British Section of the Empire Press Union, and one of the leading journalists of England, with these words "brought the house down" at the Empire Club luncheon today.

His speech was declared to be one of the most important yet delivered by any of the Empire Press Union delegates on their tour of Canada, as Mr. Donald was able to present for the first time some new and authentic figures of Britain's financial and military efforts in the war.

"The outlook in Europe today is dark," said Mr. Donald at the outset, "and there are rumors of new wars. Poland and Russia may settle their differences. You may take it from me that not a single British soldier will fight in a new war.

"We can't get enough soldiers to protect our interests in the Near East and in other places where we have commitments, but the working classes set their faces firmly against any new adventures.

"The chaos which reins in Europe and Asia today is due to causes which could have been avoided. First, there is the Peace Treaty, which made no provision for peace. It contained the germs of international jealousies and strife.

"Another cause of the prolonged war after the war is to be traced to the Allies' treatment of Russia. The policy of intervention was a profound blunder, as is now generally admitted. It had the effect of encouraging the Bolsheviki, of bringing them recruits and maintaining their spirit of resistance."

"Perhaps, before I go further with military matters," Mr. Donald continued, "it would be well to deal with the navy. After all, it was the navy that made it possible for us to win the war. When the war began we had the strongest navy in the world. We came out of it with a stronger navy than ever.

"Between 1914 and November, 1918, warships of all types were completed to the number of 842 vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,602,090. Auxiliary vessels, such as patrols, drifters, mine sweepers, etc., manned by the mercantile marine, totaled 671 vessels, with a tonnage of 754,-111, making a grand total of 1,513 vessels with a total tonnage of 2,356,201. That was a great achievement.

"I would like to turn now to the British military effort. While we undertook to send only 160,000 men to France, to help France while she won the war in three months, we raised an army in the British Isles numbering 5,704,416 men, and the total men employed in the war, raised within the British Empire, including India, and also including colored troops, was 8,654,467.

"We were not by any means exhausted when the war ended. Our combatant strength in France when the great German offensive began in March, 1918, was 1,293,-000 men. Our rifle strength—that is, men at the front—was 6,616,000. We kept those numbers fairly well maintained until the armistice. In addition to that, we had an army of 80,000 fighting in Italy, an army of 400,000 in Mesopotamia and the East, and smaller armies in Russia and elsewhere.

"The next series of figures which I give you are not such pleasant reading. They refer to the toll of death which was exacted from our gallant armies. The number of soldiers from the British Isles who were killed or died of wounds was 662,083, to which must be added 140,000 missing and prisoners, and so far as they are missing, they are lost. The wounded numbered 1,644,786. In proportion to her army, Canada lost quite as many and so did Australia. The total losses of the British armies in the war amounted to close on 1,000,000 killed and missing.

IT'S SAD LIFE FOR GERMAN OFFICERS

Army Leaders, Jobless, Find Lot A Hard One Under Democratic Regime

Berlin, August 14.—No one in Germany sighs more fervently for "the good old days" of the Kaiser than the former army officer. Forced off the government payroll by the reduction of the army, untrained for work other than soldiering, and so generally disliked by the population that he has difficulty in finding any kind of employment, the officer's lot in democratic Germany is a hard one.

Many have been reduced to extreme financial straits. The middle-aged exofficer gets a pension of 3,800 marks a year, but that is only about a fifth of the amount required to maintain a family. So urgent is their need that a movement has been set on foot to form an ex-officers' association for the purpose of inducing the government to provide them with land and subsidies.

A former officer, delefully discussing with the correspondent the plight of himself and his fellows remarked that the expression once current in the United States, "There's no good Indian but a dee Indian," applied precisely nowadays to the German public's attitude toward the officer class.

Private soldiers bear out this statement. "At the beginning o the war," said one, "the troops were fond of their officers, who ate the same food, carried their own pack and shared the hardships of th men. But most of the regular officers were quickly killed off, and those left were sent away from the lines for staff and other duties.

"Their places were taken by reserves, who were an entirely different lot. They had to have special kitchen and milk and plenty of wine. They refused to march with the troops, always riding in automobiles and making the men carry their packs. They were bullies and tyrants, and the men grew to ate them.

"The civilian population felt the same way. I was in Belgium when the armistice was signed, and when we withdrew to the Rhineland the people there were willing enough to provide lodgings for its private, but they refused to have officers in their homes. Those fellows now are only getting what's coming to them."

In a number of cases ex-officers have found themselves inadvertently applying for work to the very privates they once commanded. These former soldiers, business men and shopkeepers take keen delight in turning down their old superiors.

Kameneff Admits Sale Of Russian Jewels

Bolshevist Envoy Claims Crown Jewels, However, Probably Not Sold

Stockholm, September 19.—Kameneff, Bolshevist representative now on his way to Moscow from London admits the sale of Russian jewels by the Soviet, although he asserts he personally had nothing to do therewith although he was aware of the fact that the crown jewels had been nationalised, and says the Soviet therefore had the right to dispose of them.

He says the Government came into possession of such a large stock of precious stones through the seizure of shops and banks that the crown jewels, themselves may not yet have been used, but be reposing in the Kremlin.

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FRANCE AND POPE NEAR AGREEMENT

Involves Regulating The Ownership By The Bishops Of The Church Property

CONVERSATIONS IN ROME

A Papal Nuncio Will Be Maintained In Paris And French Ambassador In Rome

New York, August 20.—According to Paris advices received through the news bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Council, the postponement of the parliamentary discussion of the resumption of relationship between France and the Vatican is not to be considered as in any sense indicating a possible failure of the enterprise. It was due only to the fact that the conversations in Rome between Cardinal Gasparri and the French Charge d'Affaires have not been concluded, the moot point being the effort to have France grant title to the religious properties in France to the French Bishops, according to the custom of the Catholic Church, instead of to the cultuelles, as provided by the Act of Separation.

The anti-clericals of the period of the enactment of this law were indisposed to confer upon the hierarchy these titles, as they did not wish thus apparently to recognise any distinct cult. It was decided, instead, to confer the titles to cultuelles, or religious organisations, made up of the members of each parish, each such organisation taking title to the religious property in its own parish. To this the Pope would not assent, on the ground that it was liable to lead to clashes and the formation of parties or groups, with strong likelihood that at times the parish priest would find himself on the side of the minority, and his authority and work would thus be hampered.

STILL IN BISHOPS'S HANDS

Because of the Pope's opposition, the lay Catholics generally refused to form the "religious organisations," or "cultuelles," and there was therefore no one to turn over the titles. In some parishes such organisations were formed, but by men who were strangers to the Catholic faith, and the courts generally held that such organisations were not legitimate and could not acquire title, the law specifying that the cultuelles must be made up of the recognised members of the cult. As a result, the church properties have remained in the control of the Bishops, their original custodians. It is to have the law amended to legalise this custody that the Vatican is contending.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT

Following is the French official statement of the five points upon which the agreement under discussion is based, and which has been accepted by both sides.

1. All relations (between France and the Vatican) must have a normal and permanent character and be maintained by a regularly accredited Ambassador. The principle of diplomatic reciprocity is not contested. A nuncio shall be sent to Paris in a maximum delay of one year after the arrival of the French Ambassador in Rome, when both Governments have fully agreed upon the choice of the party and the best moment for him to come to France.

2. France asserts her desire to continue her traditional policies of protection toward the Catholics in the Orient, and claims as a natural counterpart the preservation of all prerogatives and privileges always granted to the official representatives of France in Palestine, in Syria, at Constantinople and throughout the Levant. France evinces an equal concern about the maintenance of her rights in the extreme Orient, and in a general way wherever her interests and those of the Vatican may happen to clash.

3. In Europe, as it stands today, the work of the treaties inspired by ideas of justice and peoples' autonomy is apt to be strengthened by the pacifying influence of such a high moral power as the Pope's. France, who evinces a firm wish to maintain international peace, at the same time stable and lasting, desires expressly that the Holy See shall use all its influence to assist her in reaching such a legitimate goal and thereby contribute to a general pacification.

4. The resumption of relations with the Holy See shall not carry with it any modification whatever in the present legislation as regards cult, schools and associations. The French Government, of course, shall lay no claim to any of the advantages formerly enjoyed by virtue of the Concordat of 1801. They, however, expect that, as a consequence of the resumption of relations the Roman Curia shall grant to them, so far as the choice of bishops is concerned, a treatment equal to that of the best favored nation among such as maintain a representative in the Vatican and are in condition similar to France's.

5. All possibility of misunderstanding must be discarded for they day when the President of the republic shall have to return to the King of Italy the visit paid by this latter to both the French nation and French Army. It is only after his call at the Quirinal and by starting from the French Embassy to the Holy See that the Chief of the French State shall go to the Vatican, thereby following the example given by so many other rulers, and without this practice proving the least lack of respect to the Holy See, to whom all legitimate deference is due.

Germans In Africa Call For "Rights"

Re-establishment Of Old Language As Standard Is Among List Of Requests

Capetown, September 19.—German inhabitants of Southwest Africa seem totally to misconceive the position of their country as a mandatory of the South African Union.

They have appealed for the continuance of German institutions, the introduction of German capital, the return and repatriation of Germans sentenced under martial law and the establishment of German as the official language.

South Africa has replied with a statement clearly explaining her true constitutional position.

Employer Sues Typist For Quitting Her Job

Pittsburgh, August 14.—Annoyed because Miss Ruth Porter Hopkins, his stenographer, quit her position without giving due notice, Attorney William K. Johnson stopped payment on a check for $44 given to her in payment of wages and entered suit against the young woman for $255, the amount he claims to have lost when compelled to remain at his office until he could engage another typist.

Alderman Riley, who heard the case, awarded Miss Hopkins $36, maintaining that she had been overpaid $8.

TELLS INCREASE OF PROFITEERING

Bay State Commission Finds Meat Dealers The Chief Offenders

Boston, Aug. 3.—General John H. Sherburne has resigned as Chairman of the State Commission on Necessaries of Life, it became known today in conjunction with the filing of an exhaustive report in behalf of that body, in which he particularly attacked retail meat and prevision dealers for keeping up prices without warrant. Lack of fear of Federal prosecution encouraged the profiteers, the report declared.

The commission found that the cost of living had increased in Massachusetts 102.66 percent since the war.

"Clothing has dropped," the report to the Governor adds, "but profiteers in meat keep up the general average of the high cost of living. Wholesale meat dealers increased their prices during the period of the 'outlaw' railroad strikes, and decreased them when these troubles were over, but the retailers have not receded much from the advances they made at that time."

A few weeks ago, during the outlaw strike, prices in food stores soared to unbelievable figures in many sections of the State. Stores in scores of cities and towns pushed the price of steak to $1 a pound, and many other foods were up in proportion.

"Rents will continue to advance," the reports continues.

The high prices of sugar here are declared by the commission to represent the worst instance of profiteering.

DON'T FEAR PROSECUTION

With regard to meat retailers, the report contained this indictment:

"During the past few months, whether because of the fact that dealers in the necessaries of life are no longer in fear of prosecution by the Federal authorities, or whether they feel a certain justification in raising their prices because of the enormous profits made in other lines of business, there has been an increased tendency in this community to profiteer, especially in the meat and produce business.

"The remedy for conditions is to a large extent in the hands of the people," the report declared. "If the public will refuse to pay excessive prices, but will get along on what they have as far as possible, and when they have to buy, shop around and get real value for their money, prices will inevitably come down."

"Due in part to transportation difficulties," the report continues, "the wholesale price of beef reached a peak during June of 1920, the medium steer, which has been taken as a basis, going as high as 28 cents a pound. The result of this was to increase the retail price in sympathy. The wholesale price has now dropped, but many retailers continue to charge the high prices, and it is due to this excessive cost of meat that the cost of food has increased during the last month. Other meats have advanced in sympathy with beef, and because of the increased demand upon them, owing to the high cost of beef."

"The condition in the fishing industry continues as unsatisfactory as formerly.

"Pacific Coast salmon and halibut still bring high prices, but the cod and haddock, of which the supply has been enormous, are a drug on the market. The public simply will not buy this cheap food, and the result has been that fish of splendid food value has been wasted or used for fertiliser and the fishing industry has laid up a number of its trawlers.

LABORER LESS WELL OFF

"Wages have, as a general rule, kept pace with the advancing costs, but in reality, the laborer is not as well off as formerly because of interrupted employment in many lines of activities. Salaries and incomes are still behind the advance of prices, but the people are adapting themselves in so far as possible to the conditions, and the increase in cost is being compensated for by many economies and by a general curtailment of expenditures.

"Milk has increased from 15 cents July 1, 1919, to 17½ cents August, 1920, Boston prices. The commission has studied the facts and figures carefully. The increase is chiefly in the wholesale price, and the justification alleged is increased wages, increased cost of transportation and the increase in the cost of cattle feed.

"One consideration of dangerous import which has been reported to and verified by this commission, is the tendency on the part of many farmers in New Hampshire and Vermont to reduce their number of cows, which if continued may result seriously in the future. The wholesale price of milk is fixed outside of this State."

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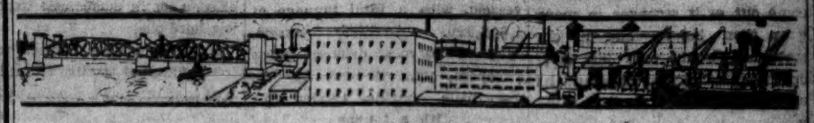

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FIRE FIRE

Next time you hear the FIRE BELL and the engine roars past, don't waste your time and sympathy by picturing poor homeless or penniless householders, turned out into a cold world by cruel "Vulcan."

But rather picture the late tenant of the house, busy congratulating himself that he had the forethought to INSURE. If you must be sympathetic—what about the insurance company that pays?

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COX CHEERED BY ROOSEVELT TONE

Likes His Hopefulness Of The Country's Future, Calling It 'Philosophy Of Joy'

WOMEN SPEAKERS READY

5,000 Volunteer To Aid Democrats—Palmer And Others Send Congratulations

Dayton, Ohio, August 9.—Governor James M. Cox talked over campaign plans with prominent women today and read a number of congratulatory telegrams. His wish was to keep in the background, for he recognised that it was "Roosevelt Day," with the Vice Presidential nominee delivering his speech of acceptance at Hyde Park.

The Governor had a talk with Mrs. George Bass of Chicago, head of the Woman's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee, who is also to be a member of the Campaign Committee. Mrs. Bass said that she had 100 prominent women who were prepared to go on the stump for Governor Cox at once, and that at least 5,000 women had wired or written from various parts of the country that they were prepared to take the stump as volunteers.

Tonight Governor Cox met a delegation from the National Women's Party and discussed the situation in Tennessee. He was confident that the Tennessee Legislature would ratify the amendment and give the women the vote. He promised to do anything in his power to bring this about in the event the poll taken by Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, which shows a majority of the lower house and one more than a majority of the Senate in favor of suffrage, proves incorrect.

Governor Cox made this statement in regard to the speech of acceptance delivered by Mr. Roosevelt:

"Mr. Roosevelt's speech is characteristic of the man. It is a wholesome, sensible view of conditions, full of hope as to our future, and radiant of the happiness of the individual. The Western country will like this splendid type of progressive statesman. Following the two years of gloom and carping, captious criticism from the Republican leaders, it will be a genuine refreshment in the great land Mr. Roosevelt now enters, for the people to meet a representative of government whose soul is possessed of the philosophy of joy."

WOMEN DEMAND LEAGUE

Mrs. Bass told Governor Cox that she would establish in the larger cities bureaus where the women who volunteer their services as campaigners can go for training. They will then be sent out to attend every kind of a meeting which women call, from mass meetings to country sewing circles, to carry the message to women.

"Our speakers will wage their campaigns along three lines, which will make an especial appeal to women," said Mrs. Bass, "first, the general progressive accomplishments of the Democratic Party; second, the progressive record the Presidential nominee in Ohio, and third, the League of Nations program.

"I have traveled throughout the length and breadth of this country, and I have never yet found a woman who was not in favor of the League. Women as a whole are particularly moved by any proposition intended to prevent war, and to get their vote as a class it will only be necessary to drive home to them that this is what the League will accomplish."

Within a week or two the country will be blazing with Cox electric signs, erected by members of the Cox Electric League, which was formed a few weeks ago, and which already consists of 9,000 members who are electrical workers all over the United States. The sign, consisting of a circle with an "X" in it, was designed by George Williams of New York, who conceived the idea of lighting the Statue of Liberty, and who carried out the physical details of that work. First, three-quarters of the circle is lighted, forming the "C," then the entire circle, making the "O," and then the "X" in the center. These signs are being put up by merchants, individuals and local organisations.

CONGRATULATE COX

Governor Cox received today many messages of congratulation upon his speech of acceptance.

Attorney General Palmer sent this:

"I congratulate you upon your speech of acceptance. Clear, unequivocal, forceful and true, it will receive the commendation and support of all right-thinking people. It foreshadows success for the party and promises a realisation of the nation's ideals."

Homer S. Cummings, former Chairman of the National Committee, telegraphed:

"Your speech of acceptance is a winning document: strong, clear, persuasive and thrilling. It cannot fail to satisfy the best thought of the country. I congratulate you on a great task nobly performed."

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, leader of the Treaty fight in the Senate, sent a message saying:

"It does you honor. It assures the support of millions of independent voters. It inspires and arouses your party followers.

Mrs. Antoinette Funk, former McAdoo leader, sent this message:

"You have taken the side of the constructive progressives and should receive the support of all progressives, regardless of party."

Congressman James F. Byrnes of South Carolina telegraphed:

"Great speech. Predict will run Harding under the porch."

Louis N. Crill, State Chairman of South Dakota, sent this:

"Your acceptance speech is an inspiration to the West. It will mark the end of the day when the deceitful dodger and the wavering wabbler can hide behind the camouflage of political expediency. Our State campaign slogan will be 'Jimmie Cox, He's No Quitter, He's a Hitter.' Watch South Dakota."

Edward N. Hurley, former Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, telegraphed that The Chicago Daily News, which had been a supporter of Governor Lowden's candidacy, had commented most favorably on the speech. Frank K. Nebeker of the Department of Justice called it "a masterpiece in both substance and form."

ANTI-SUFFRAGE WOMEN CALL

A delegation of women representing the Anti-Ratification Committee of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage called tonight in efforts to exact from Governor Cox a promise to keep his hands off the Tennessee suffrage situation.

The delegation was received at the Governor's home, Trail's End, where, after listening to them for an hour and asking several questions, he thanked them for their information and bade them goodnight without expressing an opinion.

The delegation was composed of Mrs. George A. Washington of Nashville, Mrs. Mary G. Kilbreth of New York, Mrs. W. P. E. Wyse of Baltimore, Mrs. R. G. Pleasant of Baton Rouge, La., and Mrs. D. W. Lamot of Mavon, Ga. They argued that for Governor Cox or any national organisation to attempt to bring pressure to bear in Tennessee would be in violation of the principle of State's rights.

BANNER IMPRESSES NOMINEE

Governor Cox refused to discuss campaign issues today. He said that he was going to take twenty-four hours off from this part of the fight in deference to the Vice Presidential nominee, who held the center of the stage. The Governor, however, made one brief comment upon the ceremonies at the fair grounds on Saturday, when he was formally notified of his nomination.

"Do you know," he said, "there was one banner in that parade which appealed to me. It was carried by a marcher from Marion, as I remember it. The words on the banner read: "Do you want a change or the change?" It seemed to me that that banner about told the story."

Governor Cox will remain here until Wednesday night, when he will start for Camp Perry, Ohio, to deliver one of his early campaign speeches.

Many Republicans On Advisory Board

Present And Past Committeemen, Senators, Representatives To Plan Campaign

Chicago, August 3.—Republican National Committeemen, past and present, will sit in Chicago with Senators and Representatives as an advisory board to help direct the campaign for Harding and Coolidge.

Dr. Hubert Work of Pueblo, former National Committeeman from Colorado, and one of the leaders in the pre-convention campaign for Major General Leonard Wood, arrived today to join the advisory board. John T. Adams, Iowa committeeman, is expected this week; Joe Keating, new committeeman from Indiana, is due tomorrow; Senator New of Indiana will return from Marion, Ohio, tomorrow, and Representative J. W. Good of Iowa is already here.

The conferees will hold their first meeting Thursday, when Senator New, in charge of the speakers' bureau, and Representative Good, his assistant in this district, will map out the speaking campaign, in which more than 15,000 Republican orators, representing every State, have been enlisted.

Miss Adah Elizabeth Bush of Indianapolis arrived today to take charge of the campaign throughout the country as regards women's activities. She was introduced at headquarters by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Warren, Ohio, Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee.

Mrs. Manley L. Fossen of Minneapolis, a member of the Executive Committee, has been appointed joint Chairman of the speakers' bureau with Senator New.

Major E. H. Williams of Chicago was appointed today regional director of Republican clubs, including a territory of seventeen States.

Communist Leaders Attack Sedition Law

Lloyd And Others Convicted Aim To Test The Constitutionality Of Statute

Chicago, August 3.—William Bross Lloyd, Winetka millionaire and his nineteen fellow-members of the Communist Labor Party, found guilty of sedition late last night and fined and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment, were all enjoying freedom under their original bail bonds today and planning to secure a reversal of the jury's findings.

Counsel for the radicals announced today that they had begun preparation of arguments in support of their motion for a new trial, to be made on September 25, and they propose to attack the constitutionality of the Illinois sedition laws.

Frank Comerford, special prosecutor, expressed the opinion today that the constitutionality of the Sedition act would be upheld by the highest courts. He said the defense had no grounds for demanding a new trial or a reversal of the verdict on any technicality connected with the trial, since no objections were offered to any of the evidence admitted into the court records as exhibits for the prosecution.

Lloyd, when pressed for a statement, declared that the statutes under which the trial was conducted were literal translations of those of the Tsar, who sent processions of prisoners into Siberia.

"The prosecution employed Czarist methods and agents provocateurs to produce evidence in advance," he said. "Their testimony is the testimony of spies."

He added that he stood condemned to a prison term because he tried to blow ideas into people's heads.

DROPS 20,900 FEET SAFELY

Lieut. Hamilton Makes Record Parachute Jump In Florida

Arcadia, Fla., August 21.—Lieut. Arthur G. Hamilton of the army dropped 20,900 feet by parachute today at Carlstrom Field, landing safely and establishing what officers said was a new world's record.

He carried two parachutes when he jumped from the airplane, the second being released as he neared the ground to slow up for the landing.

Eaten up with Rheumatism But DeWitt's Cured him

Another splendid triumph for Famous "Proof Cure"

Do you suffer from rheumatic shooting pains in the limbs and stiff aching joints?

Few people know the real cause of these troubles and how they lead up to awful diseases that cause thousands of deaths every year.

Those who are inclined to kidney trouble should be on the look-out for symptoms which will prove to them whether their kidneys are weak or not, and these symptoms should not be overlooked or disregarded, because serious and incurable forms of kidney and bladder disorder start with very slight symptoms, and gradually get worse. How are you to recognise kidney and bladder trouble? Just ask yourself the question, "Have I any of the following symptoms?" Have I a nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body? Have I constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"? These are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble, and those who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

These signs of kidney or bladder trouble are caused by the poisonous acid in the blood which the kidneys should remove, but they do not, owing to their being in a weak state.

The kidneys are the filters of the body, and it is through them that the impurities from the blood pass out of the system. If the kidneys are out of order, these impurities, which take the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, are held up in the body, causing those rheumatic twinges in the joints and muscles and stabbing pains in the back. Other ways in which kidney trouble shows itself are headaches, nervous debility, swollen feet, bad breath, constipation, and weakness of the bladder. You cannot have good health and spirits while this poison is in your system. Bright's Disease is one of the deadliest of modern complaints, and if you neglect any kind of kidney or bladder weakness, you are running a serious risk. It is dangerous to delay. It is no longer necessary to suffer. Here is the story of a man who was cured completely of kidney trouble.

Mr. THOMAS THOMAS, (from Photo).

Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Park Side, Tredegar, says:—"For four or five years I was eaten up with rheumatism. My arms and legs swelled so badly that I had to hobble out on crutches. Sometime I had to crawl up and down the stairs on hands and knees, the pain was so terrible. After I had tried many doctors and advertised remedies, without success, I was advised to try De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. I was surprised and delighted at the relief I obtained after the first dose. I continued with them and got rapidly better, and could get about without crutches. I have been able to walk and work in comfort ever since that time, and I feel I owe a complete and wonderful cure to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills."

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys, instead of merely regulating the bowels, as most so-called "Kidney Pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy.

They are so finely compounded that they pass from the stomach straight into the kidneys and into the bladder. This is positively proved to you when you see that blue-coloured urine. There cannot be any doubt—this fact alone proves that De Witt's Pills have been just where you require them to go, the kidneys and the bladder. You see it for yourself.

If your kidneys are healthy you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's disease that causes so many death every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease and promote normal good health and outlook.

Within 24 hours they are absolutely guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. They hardly ever fail to effect a permanent cure.

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AMERICA FIRST IN GLAND GRAFTING

Dr. Lydston's Account Of His Own And Other Experiments Antedating Voronoff's

New York, August 15.—Dr. G. Frank Lydston, a distinguished Chicago surgeon who was one of the pioneers in the grafting of sex glands, a surgical procedure with which the name of Dr. Serge Voronoff of Paris has been associated in the press for the last year, wrote, in a recent issue of the American Journal of Surgery describing his own experiments and discussing the question of priority in this line of work.

"In 1849," said Dr. Lydston's article, "Berthold of Gottingen transplanted the reproductive glands of fowls from their normal location to the abdominal cavity and showed that the normal sex characters of the birds were preserved through the effect upon the blood.

"As far back as 1899, Forel, in the Italian Biological Archives, claimed that the implantation of a reproductive gland in any part of the body had very profound effects. Since Berthold's day many experimental transplantations and autotransplantations of glands from the living to the living have been performed, with no resulting increase of our knowledge save that such transplantations were practicable.

"In 1912, Hammond and Sutton reported a case of sex gland transplantation, the gland being taken from a subject who had just died of hemorrhage from rupture of the liver. . . . The object of this transplantation was merely to obtain a psychic effect upon the patient. . . . Despite the fact that no scientific observations were made or aimed at, this was the first reported case of deliberate transplantation of a human gland, for which America should have the credit.

"Several other Americans have done work on this or lateral lines, for which they have been given due credit in my various writings. My first series of articles in The New York Medical Journal, October 7, 24 and 31, and November 7, 1914, contained a bibliography comprising forty-six references, probably all of which were at that time worthy of note.

"With no thought of heroics, and impelled by the obvious practical facts, first, that it was hardly fair to subject any one else to whatever dangers the experiment might involve, and second, that if I asked one of my professional friends to perform the operation I would lose the opportunity of being the pioneer in the field, I resolved to perform the operation upon myself.

"This I proceeded to do on January 16, 1914, using material taken from an apparently healthy subject, 18 years of age, dead seventeenth hours.

"Since the foregoing operation upon myself I have performed a considerable number of implantations upon both sexes, in all of which I have made careful observations of what I believed to be the effects of the internal secretions of the sex glands upon the human body."

Among Dr. Lydston's conclusions are these:

"The development of senility can be retarded and longevity probably increased by hormones administered by gland implantation. In one case the previously gray hair became noticeably darker within a few weeks.

"Gland implantation is of marked benefit in cases of defective sex development of various kinds.

"It apparently is valuable in certain obstinate forms of chronic skin disease, notably in psoriasis.

"It is not necessary that the implanted gland should remain permanently in order to secure beneficial results."

News Notes From Peking

(China Press Correspondence)

The President's office has received information that the ruler of Hunan, Tan Yen-kai, and the Tuchun of Hupeh, Wang Chuan-yuan, have formed an offensive and defensive alliance.

The President has expressed his approval of the movement for the re-establishment of local self-government as existant before the regime of Yuan Shih-k'ai, and has advised that the various provincial assemblies formulate definite plans for local administration upon this principle, submitting the same when passed to the central government, which the President assures, will receive them sympathetically. Hunan and Kiangsu provinces have already put self-government into effect and public bodies of other provinces, and districts, notably Hupeh and the capital, are agitating for it.

The Canton Educational Association in a telegram assures the Peking Association that there is no fighting or other untoward situation about Canton which would hinder the National Educational Conference in its work. The northern Associations are urged to send their delegates without delay so that the Conference may begin on schedule time, October 10, which is the national holiday.

Messrs. Fukusawa and Watanabe have been appointed by the Japanese Famine Relief Committee to represent it on the International Committee.

The various delegations to the International Committee, which has not yet been formally organised, will meet at the residence of Dr. Grey at the British Legation at twelve noon today, later proceeding to the luncheon to be tendered them by presidents Wang Ta-hsieh and Hsiung Hsi-ling of the Five Northern Provinces Famine Relief Association.

The Japanese Legation has been negotiating through its Changsha Consul with Tan Yen-kai and its Canton Consul-General with the military government there in an endeavor to get satisfaction for the Japanese subject killed at Hsiangtan by southern soldiers during the recent strife in that province. Tan Yen-kai admits that the man was killed by his men, but the Peking government in a report on the matter to the Japanese Legation says that there is no evidence of this and further states that the man killed at Hsiangtan was not a Japanese at all but Chang Chin-tang, brother of the Hunan ex-Tuchun. This statement being made in spite of the fact that Chang Chin-tang was executed a few days ago by Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh, the Peking government's report is naturally unacceptable to the Japanese Legation, which will continue to seek satisfaction elsewhere.

Minister Charles R. Crane and his secretary, Captain Donald Brody, have returned from a several days' trip in the Western Hills in the neighborhood of Tan Shih Szu, the famous temple west of Mentoukou.

Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan has wired the president that he is sending two high military officers to discuss a unification compromise. The two delegates will stop in Nanking on the way and will not arrive in Peking before October 20.

COX

South Bend, Ind., August 19.—National and international financial and economic readjustment, as well as the high cost of living, are bound up in the success of the League of Nations, Governor Cox said here today before a large public gathering.

"Our safety, our economic readjustment and our prosperity" all are involved in America's making the League a world force, Governor Cox asserted. He charged the Republican "senate oligarchy" with responsibility for delay in economic progress and belated reduction of living costs. He said "the position of the Democracy is definite and affirmative," and he charged "the reactionary Republican leaders" with being "evasive, ambiguous and hypocritical." He said:

"With the least possible delay after March 4, 1920, our pledge is to enter the League, making such additions as are reassuring and helpful. This will legally end the war; it will help to re-establish credits.

CHANGES FOR THE BETTER

"A call will be made upon our mineral wealth and our productive skill. We will have the ships to sail every sea; the supply of life's essentials will be equal to the demand: living costs will be reduced. What we would be otherwise spending for guns, powder and ships will be applied to our war debt. Above all, we will be happy in the consciousness that war is practically impossible.

"The opposition offers, at the very best, a prolonged delay. What project it has as a substitute for the League of Nations no one knows, or at least no one has ever attempted to describe it or to name it.

"The question of the League of Nations, therefore, becomes increasingly the issue in this campaign, for the very reason that it involves our safety, our economic readjustment and our prosperity. The air is clearing; the smoke-screen of hypocrisy thrown out by the Senatorial oligarchy has been pierced, and every day between now and November will witness the gradual retreat of the forces of reaction.

MONEY CANNOT STOP TIDE

"The tide of moral thought is flowing against them. There isn't enough money in the world to stop it, and the result, which I confidently predict, will not only be a great help to the impaired agencies of mankind, but it will carry a lesson that political leaders, present and future will have little trouble in understanding.

"If the League of Nations had been ratified months ago, exchange would have been stabilised. Europe could have started its work of rehabilitation; its countries would not have made a drain upon our food supplies. In fact, Europe would be buying the things which we can spare. The result of this would be self-evident.

"War taxes which should have been modified or repealed when the war was over, were not touched, and the Republican oligarchy in the Senate is directly responsible."

HARDING

Marion, O., August 19.—Reaffirming his faith in "party sponsorship in government," Senator Harding said in a speech here today that his Democratic critics were entirely correct in supposing that if elected President he would "permit the Senate to have some say in determining the policy of the government." He added:

"The Senate saved American nationality in 1919 and 1920 when the executive proposed to surrender it. If a Republican administratoin is chosen next November, you can be very certain that the Senate will have something to say about the foreign relations as the constitution contemplates. I had rather have the counsel of the Senate than all the political bosses in any party.

"I want to have done with personal government in this country. I want to put an end to autocracy which has been reared in the name of democracy.

ITS SOURCE UNCERTAIN

"There isn't very much choice between venomous assault on the integrity of the courts and the momentary clamor about eliminating the Senate from the responsibility in Federal government. I do not know whether the idea is one imported from the peace council at Paris, or whether it is a reflex of the mob mentality which has broken out in revolution in various places in Europe."

Explaining in detail his conception of party sponsorship, Senator Harding said it meant a "government of laws rather than of men," in which the executive, Legislative and judicial branches should each function within its own constitutional limitations. In this division of authority, he declared, the Senate was "in reality the security of stable popular government."

TWO SENATE SAFEGUARDS

The privilege of extended debate and the rule that two-thirds vote is required to ratify a treaty were cited as Senate safeguards against ill-considered action.

The speech was delivered from the front porch and was cheered by a delegation of members and former members of the Ohio Legislature. It was the second the Senator had delivered today, a group of Civil War veterans from Kenton, Ohio, having induced him to make a brief talk when they paid him a noonday visit. In his speech to them he reiterated his belief that it was for American rights that the nation entered the war, and added a promise that if he were elected there would be no surrender of American nationality.

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Besides the walls and ceilings which should be bright and beautiful, there are many other odds and ends about the house which can be brightened up. There's the cracked piece of furniture, the marred, scuffed floor, the old bedstead, the hand-soiled stair-rails, the grey-foot-stepped stairs, the dull looking kitchen cabinet—all ready for a refinish.
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SAW DANGER IN BRIAND PROPOSAL

Allies Agreed In Rejecting Negotiations With Germany In 1917

EX-PREMIER'S NOTE SECRET

Letter Gave Terms Of Offer To Hold 'Unofficial Conversations'

Paris, August 13.—The text of the letter in which ex-Premier Briand informed the French Government of the German proposal in 1917 that peace negotiations be undertaken secretly through M. Briand and the Belgian Premier, de Broqueville, has been obtained here. It reads.

"Paris, September 20, 1917.

"To M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"My dear President:

"In confirmation of conversation which we had today with Premier Painleve, I am writing you that I consider there should be reserves on which the desired conversation should take place.

"First, there can be no question of breaking the solidarity between France and the Allies. The cause of France cannot be separated from that of the Allies. The pact of September, 1914, remains intact.

"Second, whatever the issue of the proposed conversations, no official peace negotiations can be engaged in before evacuation of allied territories at present occupied by enemy armies.

"Third, from the French point of view the only admissable basis of peace is the integral restoration of Alsace and Lorraine.

"Fourth, restoration of art objects removed from French soil is a sine qua non of peace, as well as reparation for damage under a reserve formula to be found which excludes all idea of penalty.

"Fifth, the question of guarantees admitted in principle remains, as far as their character and scope is concerned, to be debated.

"On the other hand, sixth, all possibility of putting in question the ownership of the left bank of the Rhine should be excluded.

"Seventh, complete peace, economic as well as political, must be aimed at. The German people cannot accept any hindrance to their economic expansion or their power to work.

"From diverse explanations which have been given me I have deducted that the suggestion which has been made has been inspired by the following considerations:

"German leaders are very desirous of peace, but they do not see any possible solution by direct contact with the Governments. Their armies occupy Belgium and part of our territory; they understand that even the commencement of official negotiations is unacceptable to us, since its consequence would be that our soldiers would lay down their arms.

"On the other hand, German leaders have to count with public opinion in their own country and especially with the attitude of pan-Germanists. They cannot publish their war aims, based on more or less extensive concessions, without being certain in advance that these concessions will be accepted, at least in principle, and will serve as a basis for other negotiations which may result in peace. They are of opinion that the way ought therefore to be paved by unofficial conversations."

M. Briand suggests that as ex-Premier and not as a member of the Government, he is best qualified to begin these conversations He adds that he has laid the proposal before the Foreign Minister entirely for the repose of his conscience, and that it shall be understood that if proposals are acted on the French Government will be officially ignorant.

"I take on myself," the letter continues, "all the risk, and shall be only too happy if it is possible for me to serve the interests of my country and the Allies by advancing by a single day the end of the terrible drama through which we have lived in the last three years."

This letter was never sent to the Allies, M. Ribot contenting himself with advising them what propositions had been made through M. Briand, and that he had pointed out to him the peril of any such negotiations through irregular channels. This attitude was approved by the Allies, and the chance of making peace at the juncture and ending the slaughter came to a definite end.

Paris After The War

(*New York Times*)

Coming back to Paris two years after the war one is very conscious of the gayety and of the determination, so essentially French, to hide the scars. To a casual observer it is the same Paris though if one has lived here one realises a new order of things. It is the day of the arriviste.

The Faubourg still carries on its little life, but it is the man of affairs whose turn has come, and the Faubourg says "the next time there is a revolution it isn't our heads that will come off." The franc having fallen to less than one-half of its pre-war value, the families of inherited wealth find the buying capacity of their incomes cut by just so much, the taxes absorb another portion and the life of the gentry becomes more and more difficult.

Several alternatives to meet present-day conditions suggest themselves: to part with inherited possessions, to sell the pictures, the furniture, the "lares and penates," and so to realise in gold the medium that will carry them through the bad times. Another is to reduce the standard of living, and this means a virtual disappearance from the social life of their day. Another is to work and produce, and for this the majority of the pre-war generation in this particular class of French society is disqualified, though many are making application for work, as I know from my American friends who have interests here.

One is tempted to anticipate a little and to feel that the day of the unproductive man and woman has passed.

Below the social stratum, largely composed of the families of the emigres, the nobility of the old regime, one finds the France of today. It is the France whose sinews are strong and whose men and women are contributing their share to the rebuilding processes which are already so well established. I say the women advisedly. They differ so in caliber and physique from the women of America. Strong and short of build, stout limbed, they do a man's work in the fields and factories, and are in a large measure, from an economic viewpoint, filling in the gap left by the dead and wounded.

And what has been done by those people in two years is an earnest of their future and an amazing feat of accomplishment. A few facts will tell the story and complete the picture. During the war seven million acres of arable land were laid waste, and already half has again been put under cultivation; 2,163 kilometers of railroad, together with bridges, tunnels and locomotives, were completely destroyed, and today circulation has been restored over the whole; out of 600 bridges destroyed 475 have been rebuilt; out of 370 passenger stations destroyed 200 have been rebuilt; out of 11,500 factories destroyed 3,500 have been rebuilt and 3,500 are now under construction.

In 1919 France had to import 150,000,000 bushels of wheat; in 1920 she will have to import only 30,000,000 bushels. After four years of grueling war and military triumphs, to have been able in two years to write such a page of economic triumph teaches a lesson which the world cannot afford to miss. As the French were fortunate in having as their Premier during the war a man of the character of Clemenceau, so they are equally fortunate today in having as Premier a man of Millerand's integrity and patriotism. He has in two striking instances proved himself a leader of conspicuous judgment and of great moral courage. The French carry still the fear of Germany uppermost in their hearts. Unless one has lived among them and knows their history, it is hard to understand; but this fear is inherited, and has in the last centuries realised itself in wars that have again and again robbed France of her splendid youth and manhood. Now, in the moment of Germany's weakness, they feel they can force redress for some of the wrongs they have suffered at her hands and establish safeguards for a peaceful future—but this only in so long as a show of preponderating strength is maintained.

That they are constantly being forced by the "laissez-aller" attitude of the Allies into the role of objector they do not like, and the odium which is a consequence of the part they have had to play is one which they feel should be shared by all the Allies. It is in the French mind vital that Germany shall be made to feel the yoke of an unyielding discipline so long as her war debt remains unpaid. Thus the expedition of French troops to Mayence and Frankfort under the Millerand Government, and the timely frustration of a German plot which was hatching to make trouble in the Ruhr have given the people a great sense of confidence in their Premier as a man vigilant for the nation's interest. It has, too, made them realise that at no matter what cost they must be prepared of themselves to protect their own frontiers.

Again, the attitude of the present Government toward the strikes, the firm manner in which it handled a very difficult problem, has still further increased Millerand's prestige. It would not be amiss to outline in few words what actually happened in May. The Confederation Generale du Travail corresponds largely to our Federation of Labor, except that it includes in its ranks a greater proportion of the working classes. The C. G. T., as it is tersely called, endeavored by a series of progressive strikes affecting public utilities, such as railroads, dockage, street car companies gas and electric companies, even taxicabs, so to weaken the French Government as to force it to adopt legislation for the nationalisation of the railroads, the real objective being to secure the domination of France by the Labor Party.

Millerand's Government met the issue squarely. It refused to negotiate with the strike leaders; it called for volunteers to carry on the various public utilities, and men and women of all classes stepped into the breach, and finally it dissolved the C. G. T. and arrested its leaders.

During a difficult fortnight the Government received the unstinted support of the press and the people, and one by one the strikes collapsed and work was resumed. An enormous vote in the Chamber approved the action of the Government, and by a vote of nine to one the delegates of the Confederation Generale du Travail itself acknowledged themselves to have been in the wrong by repudiating their radical leaders.

Our own aloof attitude today is a disappointment to France in that the French were led to believe by their own representatives in America that we were prepared to help them through their reconstruction period in a measure never contemplated by us. The blame for this misunderstanding in political circles is now laid where it belongs, but, generally speaking, it is still considered that we are not living up to our professions.

It is hard for the French to understand the functioning of our Government, and President Wilson's pronunciamentos were generally accepted as the voice of the American people. Here again they are coming to realise that in their own strength their future lies, and in this very knowledge lies their certain salvation.

V. C.

FRENCH MUSIC DECADENT?

Mme. Galli-Curci Says So, and Believes That Russia Will Lead

New York, August 15.—Modern French music is decadent and Russia will lead the world musically, provided she is not completely torn asunder by revolutions, according to Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, the famous soprano, who arrived from a short vacation in France last week. Mme. Galli-Curci says that France is much changed since her last visit there before the war and she expressed great joy at being back in America.

"France had reached her musical apex long before the war and has since been steadily declining," said Mme. Galli-Curci at the Hotel Pennsylvania, where she is stopping. "The modern French music is decadent and the present-day musicians there must draw heavily on the musical masters of the past for inspiration if she can hope to stem the downward trend of her musical life."

When attention was called to the recent statement of Leopold Godowsky to the effect that modern French music is the direct result of the Javanese influence, Mme. Galli-Curci agreed that this was undoubtedly true, but maintained that whatever the influence it was a decadent one.

"But the French songs," she went on, "are charming, even the present-day ones. It is in the larger compositions that French art has declined. The composers are not offering the fine, broadening works that came out of the country until a few years ago. Of course, it is quite natural that there should be a cessation of important compositions during the war, but it does seem a pity that they must decline.

"Now take Russia. It is my opinion that, provided adverse influences within Russia will be the greatest country in the world musically. However, there are the Bolsheviki, and they have no soul for music or the finer arts. I am so afraid they will check and crush out and destroy the beautiful and poetic in Russian art, and much will be lost to the world. However, we shall see.

"Paris is so changed. The city was so sad I did not enjoy it. There is no life, no gayety. It is as if every one were in mourning, as, of course, most of the French people are and this sadness is reflected all over the country. True, people are going about again, attending the theaters and the restaurants are well attended, but the old-time spirit is gone. It is quite a different place."

AN ULTIMATUM

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MARCO POLO.

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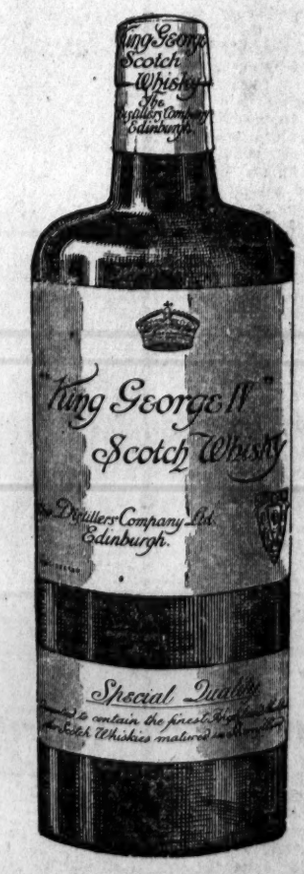


SAY BERLIN PLANS RECOGNITION OF SOVIET REPUBLIC

French Officials Tell Of Rapid Negotiations Going On Near The Border

MINISTER SIMONS QUOTED

German Radicals And Reactionaries Are Working Together Against Poland

BY WALTER DURANTY

Paris, August 13.—Negotiations are in progress between the Bolsheviki and Germany which involve German recognition of the Soviet republic politically, and the Soviet guarantees to do its utmost to bring the Treaty of Versailles to naught. This was the sensational announcement made by the French Foreign Office today. Officials here declare that the German Independent Socialists are responsible for part of the facts on which this statement is based.

According to one of their leaders, Herr Breitschied, von Simons told him in conversation that the Germans would give the Soviet political recognition if it could be done without infringing the Treaty of Versailles—presumably in a manner at which the Allies would take umbrage—or arousing allied suspicions, and that the Soviets in return would refuse to accept the Treaty and would endeavor to get different conditions made regarding certain assignments of former German territory.

The French add that pourparlers between Germany and the Bolsheviki have been conducted by a Soviet envoy to Berlin, Victor Kopp, that von Simons has been in constant communication with Moscow the last week, and finally that two Bolshevist special delegates arrived in Berlin yesterday to conduct the deal to a finish.

Nor is this all. The French are grievously disquieted by the conduct of the German militaristic party, which for its own purposes appears for the moment to be playing the game of the Bolsheviki. I have referred to the German militarist plots in East Prussia and Upper Silesia in a previous despatch. There follows below a summary of documents and proofs on the subject in the hands of the Allies.

CONFERENCE AT GRAJEVO

Meanwhile the French state that the notorious Red leader, Dr. Kaufenberg of Hamburg, has passed from East Prussia to Grajevo, in the section of Poland occupied by the Bolsheviki, accompanied by two persons, who are supposed to be high officers of the German General Staff. They are understood to be trying to arrange material aid to the Bolsheviki against the Poles from East Prussia in order that the Red army may wipe the hated "Polen korridor" off the map as soon as possible.

Simultaneously German officers in the Bolshevist army are reported to have crossed into East Prussia and to be carrying on similar negotiations at the towns of Ortensburg and Johannisburg.

A strong Poland as a counterpoise in the East against Germany is the keystone of the French policy in Eastern Europe. Deserted by England and with America aloof the anti-Polish activities of East Prussian and Silesian militarists running parallel to the advance of the Bolsheviki are enough to stiffen France into action, even if it involves a "divergence" from England.

The character and extent of the anti-Polish and reactionary movement organised by the German militarists in Upper Silesia are clearly established by documents—secret orders, letters, reports, maps, etc.—that have fallen into allied hands. These documents show, first, the existence of a conspiracy on a centralised and military basis to retain Upper Silesia by force. Second that the scheme has the tacit and in some cases active official support of Berlin. Third, that all efforts are made to avoid rousing the suspicion of the allied commissions, of the Poles or even of Germans who are unsympathetic to the movement. Fourth, that forces at the disposal of the conspirators consist of regular military groups camouflaged under various innocent sounding names. Fifth, the existence of stocks of concealed arms and munitions. Sixth, the existence of elaborate military plans and preparations and a system of mobilisation and distribution of arms. Seventh, the creation of rigorous anti-Polish and anti-Allied propaganda and espionage system.

Article 88 of the treat of Versailles concerning the status of the plebiscite zone of Upper Silesia lays down that "all military or semi-military societies formed in said zone by the inhabitants of this region shall be immediately dissolved. Members of these societies not domiciled in said zone must evacuate it."

Nothing could reveal the intentions and aims of the German militarists in Upper Silesia more effectively than the fact that such societies have not only not been dissolved but augmented steadily in number and influence. Far from endeavoring to dissolve them, the German authorities have fostered their growth and given them all possible support.

The most important of these organisations are, first, the Free Association for Upper Silesian Defense. The second is the Associated Societies of Patriotic Upper Silesians. The third is the Upper Silesian Struggle Association.

The purpose of all these three is the formation of bands or gangs, comparatively small in number, furnished with arms, to terrorise the Polish population and where possible the allied representatives. On several occasions they have caused riots and bloodshed, notably on May 3, the Polish national holiday, when Polish processions were attacked and dispersed.

There are also the Anti-Strike Technicians and the Sicherheits-Polizei. Both of these bodies are nominally directed against labor troubles, but, as in the rest of Germany, they have become an instrument of military conspiracy. A sixth association is made up of former war prisoners. The seventh is the Army Demobilisation Department, which acts in co-operation here as in East Prussia with the league for settling ex-soldiers on land. The machinery of the demobilisation depots is "double actioned." Names of the men demobilised and the localities where they are settled are carefully noted and when the time comes the whole machine goes into reverse and acts as a mobilisation bureau, the permanent staffs of the depots calling up and forming units according to pre-arranged plans.

A GUIDING HAND FOR ALL

The threads of all these various organisations are joined in a central body called the Silesian League, whose headquarters are at 24 Wilhelmstrasse, Breslau. Its President is a prominent reactionary, Herr Lukaschek, Prefect of Rybnik, and its representatives inspire and control the activities of the local organisations throughout the disputed area. Its importance may be judged from the fact that at the headquarters meeting on April 13 there were present representatives of the German Government's Foreign Ministry, Ministry of the Interior, the Reich Commission for Public Order, as well as Prince Trachenberg, the German Plenipotentiary for Upper Silesia, and delegates of other German public bodies.

The report of the proceedings of this meeting shows that subjects under discussion included pro-German propaganda, open and secret, the possibilities of playing the English and Italian commissions against the French, the desirability of putting forward proposals for Silesian autonomy, which though unwelcome to German sentiment caused the Poles even greater embarrassment; the necessity for the creation of a central office in Berlin to act as a liason office between the various Ministries and obtain funds, and whatever else was required for the furtherance to the German plans in Silesia.

PLANS WORKED OUT

Among the documents that have fallen into allied hands relative to the militarist conspiracy in Upper Silesia there are maps—of which facsimiles are before me—showing the organisation of different "Kreise," or enters of volunteer formations for various districts; a system of telegraph, road and rail communication between them for rapid mobilisation, defensive lines of cannon and machine-gun emplacements already selected and points for strong posts, and the location of arms depots in various districts.

In this connection it is worth mention that in a depot described in a letter seized by the Allies "small" Germans had hidden 7,000 rifles, 400 automatic pistols, 4 minenwerfer and a quantity of grenades. Other letters refer to caches of arms in cellars of hospitals, "where the Poles will never think of looking," and recommend transfer by night in farm wagons, in order to avoid detection.

The list of incriminating letters, maps, reports, etc., collected by the Allies numbers over two score. Many are in cipher or conventional code, of which I have photographic facsimiles. The letters are in most cases signed "Friend," or by conventional names, such as Stock, Schultz, Bitta, etc. The same plan is adopted to designate various corps—Spielverein, Sterbekasse, Notwehr, etc.—as well as espionage centers, such as Wanderer, Pantaleon, Policitas, etc.

TEXT OF TWO LETTERS

I will quote two of the most interesting letters as examples. The first is written in code and is addressed to the "Command" at Breslau. It is dated Stettin, May 21, 1920, and signed "Zentralleitung."

"The Zentralleitung has learnt that the spirit of the Silesian comrades is not of the best. Especially the comrades from Breslau show a dangerous impatience so that there is risk of a serious check if these persons cannot moderate their zeal. There is still lots of work to be done. We consider it necessary to begin with the organisation of troops for Upper Silesia. It is a question of 12,000 men with 72 cannon and 200 machine guns, who, joined to the Reichswehr forces in civilian dress already constituted in Upper Silesia, ought completely to root out Polish propaganda. Colonel Bauer—one of Ludendorff's chief henchmen—is named as their commander-in-chief and Major Trettau as his chief of staff. Headquarters will be established at Brieg, where detachments of airmen also will be stationed.

[Full arrangements have been made by conspirators for aviation and wireless stations.]

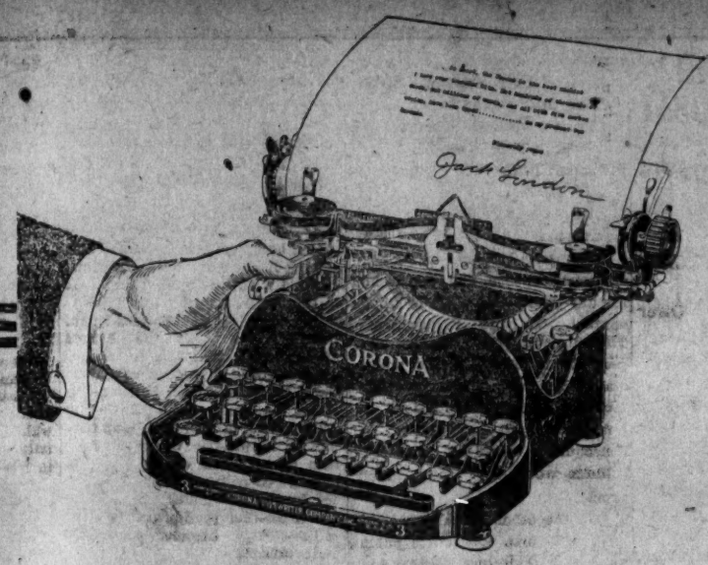
"Major Trettau will go to Upper Silesia in the second week of June to get into touch with the comrades and familiarise them with their duties, which will consist chiefly, as soon as the signal for attack has been given, in seizing thoroughly the railroads and post offices, then to protect the mines as well as to arrest all Polish leaders, indicated as such by our agents, and take them to Halle Prison. We expect there will be no individual or unauthorised action in any matter whatsoever, in order that all decisions may remain absolutely secret."

The letter bears a stamp with the Latin inscription: "For Emperor, freedom and Fatherland."

The second letter is addressed from Berlin to headquarters of the Fifth Army. It is addressed in cipher, dated May 17, and signed Hoffman—General von Hoffmann, well-known militarist reactionary who, with General von Luttwitz of Kapp "Putsch" fame, is known to have taken active part in the Silesian conspiracy. The letter runs: "In accord with the central direction of the League of Upper Silesians faithful to the Reich, I have made the following disposition: (a) Regiment of riflemen of Reichswehr No. 16, Colonel Heck; (b) infantry regiment No. 11, Colonel De Marlowski, and (c) cavalry regiment No. 7, Colonel Thaer, should all hold themselves ready to march at any moment to enter Upper Silesia as soon as they receive orders. Arms necessary for the equipment of the volunteers should be furnished by the High Command of Glatch, which has been so instructed. (e) regiments of light artillary 2 and 4 will be moved to the frontier regions. The necessary munitions will be furnished by the High Command of Glatz Fortress. (f) Major Busze will form the troops already in Upper Silesia into bands and will hold them ready for an offensive against Upper Silesia. Among other duties they will have that of arresting all chiefs of the Polish movement and taking them to prison at Breslau. There also should be imprisoned all leaders of workers and workers' corporations, together with corporation officials. (g) It is an absolute duty for every comrade to gives the central direction information regarding all dispositions made by the Poles as well as by the troops of the entente."

Other letters refer to transport of arms, bombs, etc.; explain the difficulties that occurred and how they are to be avoided, and insist on the utmost secrecy to escape detection by the Allies or the Poles. Others discuss the methods of propaganda, open and secret, against the Entente and against the Poles. Constantly there is an insistence on the danger of an offensive or provocation of action until the signal is given. There also is frequent mention of support from Berlin as "I intend to collaborate with all the old comrades of the Baltic army."

Strict orders are given to avoid rousing Entente suspicion. For instance, the chief of the demobilisation service in Berlin enjoins that when allied control officers visit the depots military titles of officers and men should be omitted from demobilised lists, and as far as possible all persons at and around the depots should wear civilian costumes.



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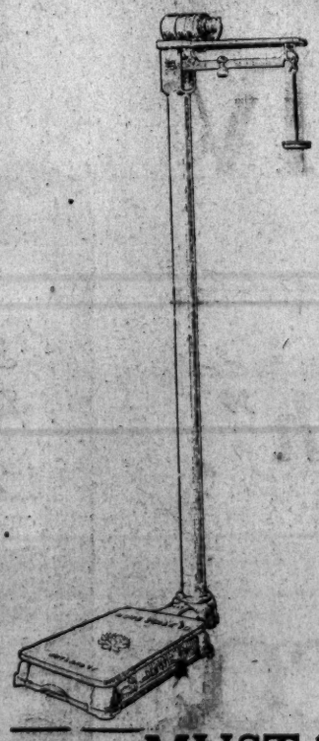

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In Waltz-Ruled Vienna

The Carefree Austrian Capital, Running True To Form, May Be 'Doomed' But The Viennese Are More Interested In 'The Blue Mazurka' Than In The Treaty Of Versailles

BY EARL K. KITCHEN

It is not yet six o'clock, but every seat in the Theater an der Wien is filled. For evening performances in the playhouses of Vienna begin before the majority of New Yorkers even think of dressing for dinner.

The huge audience is plainly expectant, despite its rusting of programs and occasional coughs from croupy individuals. It is apparent that it has assembled for an important occasion.

A little commotion at one end of the orchestra pit attracts every one's attention. A moment later a figure in evening dress is seen pushing through the musicians to the conductor's chair.

The audience bursts into wild applause. For fully a minute the noise is deafening and it is not until the new arrival in the orchestra pit turns and bows several times to the boxes and gallery it ceases. The pause that follows lasts but an instant.

There is a sharp rap on the conductor's desk, and as the lights of the auditorium suddenly grow dim the curtain rises to a burst melody. The first act of "Die Blaue Mazur" has begun.

It is not difficult for the reader to guess that the recipient of this ovation is a celebrated composer. But to end the suspense I will give his name without any further persiflage.

It is Franz Lehar, the Waltz King.

There are several reasons why Franz Lehar receives an ovation every evening when he takes his place at the conductor's desk at the Theater an der Wien. And not the least important is the fact he is the only undethroned king in Central Europe.

While all the other kings—and kinglets—of the countries which once made up the central powers are not only out of jobs but about as popular with the public as the smallpox. Franz Lehar is more popular than ever before.

There have been many composers who have disputed his title since "The Merry Widow" waltz swept around the world, but with the Viennese public, at least, he has never been forced to yield his throne.

Lehar is still the waltz king of Vienna, and every night he receives the homage of the crowds that flock to the Theater an der Wien to hear his latest melodies.

"Die Blaue Mazur," his latest operetta is not only the musical sensation of Vienna at the present time but the greatest success of its kind since "The Merry Widow." The Theater an der Wien, where it has been holding the boards since his fiftieth anniversary last May, is sold out for months in advance—so great is the demand for seats.

This desirable condition (from the box office standpoint) did not embarrass me, for Herr Lehar invited me to sit in his loge, and I witnessed the performance from a location similar to that of a stage box.

I am more or less familiar with the operetta crops of various parts of the world, in addition to having seen dozens of the Viennese variety on their native heath, so to speak. But "Die Blaue Mazur" (The Blue Mazurka, to give its literal translation) is easily the best I've encountered since "The Merry Widow." In fact, its score is even more brilliant and tuneful than the earlier work.

"The Blue Mazurka" takes its name from the Polish custom of dancing the last dance of a ball with the blue dawn streaming through the windows. Of course this last dance is a mazurka, and of course two lovers dance it together. There is no occasion to relate its plot. Suffice it to say that it has the rarest of all rare things in the realms of operetta—a good book. And, unlike most Viennese operettas produced in this former gay capital, it it well staged. Four of the most popular players in Austria enact its leading roles Betty Fischer, Hubert Marischka, Ernst Tautenhayn and Louise Kartousch; and unlike our musical comedy favorites, all four can sing and dance as well as act.

Naturally the cornerstone of "Die Blaue Mazur" is a waltz; but its novelty is the mazurka from which it takes its name. I never heard such applause in any theater as that which greeted the mazurka in the last act. Betty Fischer and Hubert Marischka were recalled a dozen times to dance to its Polish strains. And when the final curtain fell the audience remained in its seats until Lehar joined the principal players on the stage and bowed his thanks again and again.

In Vienna the public doesn't wait until a composer is dead to decide whether he is a genius—which is more than can be said for some other capitals.

After the audience had filed out of the theater—it was then half-past nine—I went back stage to join Lehar, who had invited me to supper.

The evening meal in Vienna is a movable feast, especially for those who have been to the theater. The restaurants are filled from 8 o'clock until they close at 11. Eating is still the king of indoor sports—for those who have the price—in spite of the fact that the bulk of the population is supposed to be starving.

In company with Lehar Fraulein Marie Jeritza, the great prima donna from the opera, and half a dozen lesser lights of the musical world, I sunned in a quiet corner of the bar of "Die Holle," a cabaret restaurant, beneath the Theater an der Wien. We had an excellent meal, hors d'oeuvres Wiener roastbraten, potatoes asparagus, chocolate pastry and coffee—not forgetting several bottles of excellent Grinzinger '93, and kirsch.

For if one knows where to go one can dine or sup as well in Vienna as in any capital in Europe. And if one has American dollars a banquet is as inexpensive as a quick lunch in New York. At the present rate of exchange a dollar brings 160 kronen and even at the Hoefner Grill, Sacher's or Pucher's— three of the best restraurants in Vienna—a hunred kroner go a long way. At the famous Rathauskeller or the Deutsches Haus, where lower prices prevail, an excellent meal is a matter of 60 or 70 cents, including more than enough to drink. And in Vienna enough is plenty.

Indeed, on the surface Vienna has changed very little. Despite the fact that every one here will tell you that the city is doomed, no one seems to take it seriously. The bulk of the population is living up to its gay, carefree reputation.

Every one knows that German Austria cannot exist unless the Treaty of Versailles is revised. Every one knows that a country of six millions cannot support a capital of two millions and a half. But the life of the city goes along just the same.

MT. VERNON HAS 42,726

Washington, August 3.—Returns given out by the Census Bureau today show the following population figures:

Mount Vernon, N. Y., 42,726, an increase of 11,807, or 38.2 percent.

Ashtabula, Ohio, 22,082, an increase of 3,816, or 20.9 percent.

Washington, Court House, Ohio, 7,962, an increase of 635, or 9.4 percent.

Dover, Ohio, 8,101, an increase of 1,480, or 22.4 percent.

Cleveland Heights, Ohio, 15,236, an increase of 12,281, or 415.6 percent.

Wyandotte County, Kan., including Kansas City, 122,218, an increase of 22,150, or 22.1 percent.

Moscow, Idaho, 3,956, an increase of 286, or 7.8 percent.

Michigan City, Ind., 19,457, an increase of 430, or 2.3 percent.

Revisions of returns previously published were announced as follows:

Bloomington, Ill., 28,725; previously announced as 28,633.

Fitchburg, Mass., 41,029; previously announced as 41,013.

Worcester, Mass., 179,754; This error was due to duplication previously announced as 179,741

Grand Forks, N. D., 14,010; previously announced as 13,950.

Parkersburg, W. Va., 20,050; previously announced as 20,039.

Newark, N. J., 414,216; previously announced as 415,609.

St. John's University News Items

Having defeated Nanyang on Saturday, September 25, in the first round of intercollegiate Tennis, St. John's will play, weather permitting, Baptist College this Saturday afternoon at the latter's ground. The game with Nanyang, was a clean sweep for St. John's and was witnessed by an usually big body of enthusiasts.

* * *

Monday, September 27, was a holiday at St. John's. It was a substitute for Sunday, the Mid-Autumn festival day. The holidays should have come a day before, had it not been a Sunday. The students were allowed to leave for home on Sunday afternoon after four. All of them got back with packages of "mooncakes" in the evening of Monday, the 27th.

* * *

The movement for relief work in North China has been started by the students at St. John's. The material aid for the poor sufferers will be in dollars and cents as has been suggested at the meeting of the relief work committee. Though the exact amount to be raised cannot yet be estimated, there is a great enthusiasm among the students over the distant call for "help."

* * *

Though the University Cadet Corps has been ordered mustered out of service for the year, the Boy Scouts organisation still remains to function. Reorganisation has been taken place. Prof. J. R. Norton is the honorary adviser. Mr. P. T. Zung of the class of 1920 was elected the Scoutmaster with Mr. V. S. Phen of the same class as assistant.

* * *

The student organisation of the St. John's Athletic Association has been organised for the year. Mr. Z. K. Nyien of the class of 1921 was elected president at a meeting held recently.

* *

Monday, October 4, will be Matriculation Day for the new Freshmen students. There are altogether 67 new Freshmen members, besides a number of old students who are detained from promotion. Prof. W. M. Porterfield will give the matriculation address on the occasion. The Women's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Shanghai plans to meet at St. John's on Thursday, October 7.

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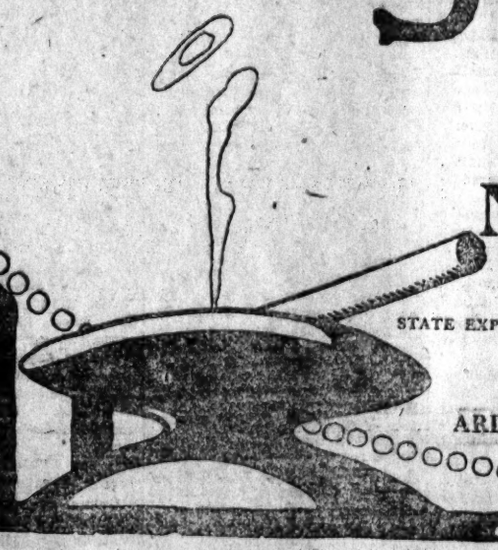

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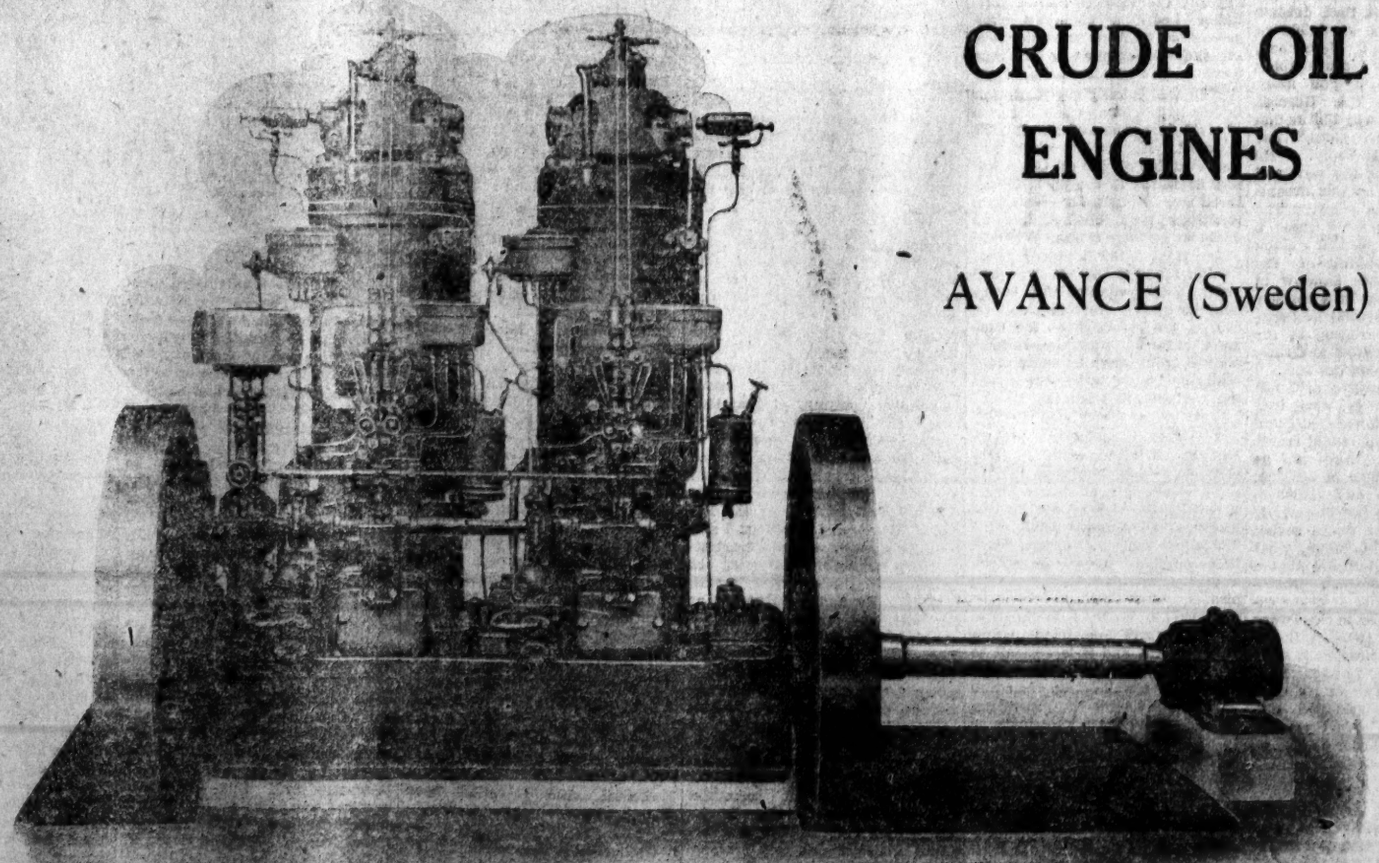

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WEATHER

The monsoon will increase on the Yellow and Eastern Seas. Weather variable but mostly rather fine along our coasts.

CARD OF THANKS

On the 21st day of the current moon, being my second son's marriage day, I have to inform all my kind friends that owing to the great misfortune in the North, all presents sent will be contributed to make up an amount of $2,000 for the relief of the famine. In view of this fact, I regret that I shall be unable to return my thanks in the usual manner.

PEI SHUN SUN.
42256

MARRIAGE

ANDERSEN-MASCARELLO: On Saturday, October 2nd, 1920, at St. Joseph's Church and afterwards at the British Consulate, John Andersen to Anais Virginie Louise Mascarello (no cards). Hongkong papers please copy. 32569.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 91; Lessons, Jer. xxvi. 1, Peter i, 22-ii, 10; Anthem "The Lord hath been mindful of us" (S.S. Wesley); Hymns, 242, 239, 396; Preacher, Rev. H. H. Griffith Thomas, D.D. 11:30 a.m., Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Sunday School. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 103; Lessons Jer. xxxi, 1-20, S. John xii; Anthem "Lead me Lord" (S.S. Wesley); Hymns 228, 396 (ii), 17; Preacher, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 91; Lessons, Jer. xxvi. 1 Peter i, 22-ii, 10; Hymns, 242, 239, 396, 260; Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. F. Stubbs of New Zealand; Chant 64; Anthem "Sleepers, wake a voice is calling" (Mendelssohn); Hymns 25, 130, 205, 399. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. F. W. Baller; Chant 27; Hymns 156, 111, 366, 691. 7 p.m., Holy Communion.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7:30 a.m.

Shanghai Free Christian Church. (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. B. Curtis Waters; Evening 6 p.m by Rev. W. H. Griffith Thomas, D.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Unreality." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

New Thought Center.—No. 12 Nanking Road (Kelly Walsh Bldg.) Top Floor; Sunday Meetings 11 to 12 a.m. Public cordially invited. Free will offerings.

All Saints' Church, Rue Lafayette.—9:30 a.m., Holy Communion. Preacher, The Right Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, The Rt Rev. L. H. Roots, D.D.

Community Church.—(American Song Service). Five o'clock Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund Speaker Dr. J. L. Stuart, President, Peking University. Special Music; Solo by Miss Olive Selection by the Male Quartet. At this meeting opportunity will be given to those who wish to sign as Charter Members.

London Days And Ways

BY J. GIBBONS HUNEKER

(*New York World*)

"BUT," said the barber as he took one last hack at my unlucky chin—"but that doesn't solve the mystery of Sandow's disappearance." I demanded, rather testily, for I can't abide London razors, "Do you mean Eugene Sandow, the German strong man? And why did he disappear?" "The very chap," was my worthy friend's reply. "He dissappeared during the war, and rumor has it that he was executed in the Tower as a spy." The barber's voice filed off into a whisper and he seemed much affected by the oddness of the case. We remember Sandow in New York a quarter of a century ago. He gave a special performance one Sunday evening at the Casino before an invited audience, Lillian Russell among the rest. I recall some side-splitting criticism made by Pete Dailey, also that the athlete was harnessed and performed the usual stupid stunts of such monsters. And now he is a mysterious theme in London. Another man who has vanished, his trail leading to the Tower. If Harrison Ainsworth could revisit the glimpses of the moon, what a sequel he would write to his old Tower of London stories. Doubtless, some day a list of those executed or imprisoned in the Tower from 1914 to 1918 will be published and a sensation it surely will produce. London is a whispering gallery of similar anecdotes, hints, surmises and suggestions. To hear them, go to the nearest barber shop or drinking bar.

* * *

My particular barber, Mr. Jennison, is an elderly man, wise in the ways of mankind and rather reticent for one of his too vocal profession. As I like to hear recited personal experiences, I made bold to ask him about the Zeppelin warfare. Yes, he had his share of it. He lives down near the Vauxhall Bridge way, and one night a piece of shrapnel came hurtling through the window, passing within three feet of his wife's head, who was in bed. It buried itself in the wall. I held the ugly, jagged piece of metal in my hand. It had been fired by the London artillerists, and unluckily many people had been inadvertently killed or wounded by this defensive guard. You may remember in Arnold Bennett's novel "Pretty Ladies" just such an incident. The barber told me that the women were cooler than the men during the siege, but when the horrors had ended many were the cases of nervous breakdown. Up on Victoria Road, opposite the Victoria Station, Mr. Baker keeps a chemist's shop patronised by Americans stopping at the Grosvenor or Rubens Hotels. One evening with a clear sky he was mixing a prescription in his back room, when a series of vivid flashes caused him to peer skyward. He saw shooting stars that swiftly fell, for all the world like fireworks in the park, he assured me. But the formidable detonations that followed left no doubt as to their origin. Victoria Music Hall, a few hundred yards further along the street, was partially destroyed and the entire neighborhood terrorised. Of course, the objective of the Germans' attacks was the railway station, from which so many thousands of troops were sent across the Channel to France.

* * *

I asked a policeman in St. James's Park why all the pretty waterways had vanished and in their stead ugly shed-like structures spoiled the aspect of this lovely playground. Again the Zeppelins were to blame. The lakes might have, even on a dark night, given clues to the aerial pirates. Now these buildings are occupied by various administrations, passport department, munition officials, and it is difficult to persuade them to quit. The policeman, a well-set-up chap who had seen service in Flanders, winked at me most knowingly as he whispered: "They've got a soft berth and hate to leave it." This is the same with the other buildings, hotels and museums. The Tate Gallery at Millbank is not fully opened, a half dozen rooms being occupied by the Government. In the United States we enjoy the same experience. "Once a politician, always a grafter," says Steeplejack. It's true the world over.

* * *

Signora Odone has presided over the destiny of her Italian restaurant on Victoria Street since the death of her husband, an old friend of mine. The place is as it was twenty years ago, the spaghetti quite as excellent. The lady—who is a handsome Irishwoman—couldn't sleep during the siege, and afternoons only did she hurriedly snatch a few hours' repose. On moonlight nights people stayed out of doors. No one knew where the bolt would fall. Her case was typical. Yet there was no hysteria. A grim, cold rage possessed the public. "We made up our minds that we must see it through," and they did. But she most pitied the children. Their nerves were always on edge, and the results have been sad. Neurasthenia in many youthful cases. The citizens of London during those perilous nights were between the devil and the deep sea—the bombs of the invaders and the shrapnel fired by the home defenders. "It was like a prolonged nightmare," added Signora Odone; "we moved about like somnambulists." I recall seeing a play here by dear old Guy Du Maurier at least twelve years ago. It was named "An Englishman's Home." How most of us smiled then over its horrors. Nevertheless, that play proved prophetic. Everything in it, and worse, happened. The last time I saw Earl Roberts—"Little Bobs"—was early in 1914, and at the corner of Pall Mall and Waterloo Place. With him was Francis Neilson, then M. P., a man as well known in New York as in London. While I waited for Neilson I noticed that the great soldier was laying down the law on some grave subject. He was, indeed, for he warned Mr. Neilson that England would regret not having listened to him concerning a German invasion. Curious it is that these two prophets lived long enough to witness the fulfilment of their prophecies.

* * *

If London has scars they are concealed. The city—a congery of cities—wears its eternal air of somber tranquillity which nothing short of universal cataclysm will destroy. Excepting that there are new monuments—one to Edith Cavell among the rest—erected and that you meet many men shorn of arms and legs, I find London as I left it in 1914. That is, superficially the same. In reality there are many changes, and profound ones. The scars are now chiefly of the spirit. Not a feeling of revenge—the average Englishman speaks rather dispassionately of the enemy—but a deep distrust of politics and politicians. A jeer or a sneer at the authorities in a theater is always applauded by the audience. I noticed it the other night at the Royal Haymarket in the new Barrie piece; also at the vaudeville houses. Yet, if a call to arms came tomorrow all England would respond. The wound lies at the heart of the average man and woman. The enormous issue of the world conflict is confronted by the reality of its equally enormous futility. Peace hath its defeats like war—if I may reverse the quotation. I don't think people like to talk about the war, and they have little to say of America's participation—not from any concealed rancor because we entered so tardily into the fight, but because the subject is worn threadbare. Remember that the iron entered this nations soul; apart from death and disaster the war came knocking at their very door; they felt the pinch of actual want, and an Englishman is no different from an American in the matter of his food. His stomach is his castle.

* * *

A cotton broker with whom I made the journey from Liverpool to London assured me that the general feeling regarding the American part was one of gratitude that our Government did delay till the eleventh hour; we came at the psychologic moment, and when most needed, bringing solace and victory. Which is a consoling idea for those who know how the British are misrepresented in the United States for certain political reasons. If I have had aural evidence of the horrors of war over here, I have daily ocular evidence on the highways. The number of lads, aristocratic and of the plain people—and the classes were never closer—who, armless, legless, blind or otherwise mutilated, that totter about is simply appalling. I hear that there are not enough artificial limbs to supply the demand. I daily witness big soldiers reduced to a mere trunk being pushed along in little carriages by their devoted womenfolk. At the National Gallery one afternoon I saw a hapless youth refuse the assistance of a keeper, preferring to grope down the staircase in crab fashion. He had been gassed at Cambrai and his symptoms resembled those of locomotor ataxia. Every day he dragged his poor shattered body to the pictures, which he worshipped; before the war he had been an art student at Kensington. Nothing is left him now but to die by inches. On the Strand I saw a blind man with a medal on his chest. A grateful Government permitted him to sell lead pencils. In the dining rooms of the Charing Cross Hotel a few nights ago I saw a masked young man at a table. Part of his face had been destroyed by a shell. His entire head had been "restored" and skilfully, but I turned away, not being able to endure the shocking sight. Poor boy! Eyes that seemed rimless; mouth, a thing manufactured as if in some malefic dream of Goya's "Disasters of War"—such was this unhappy brave man.

* * *

But nature ever keeps on weaving new gracious garbs to hide her ugly spots. London fairly blooms with babies. I never saw so many kids in my life, not even in prolific Flatbush. Curly flaxen hair, blue eyes, sturdy bodies, lusty lungs, they fill the parks to overflowing; at the Zoo in Regent Park they fairly prevent progress, so numerous are they. Their fathers and mothers are hardly out of their 'teens. The flowers and the "babbies" make London cheerful in these rainy days, and in the apathetic atmosphere that has followed a tremendous physical and psychical stress. The country is sober, no doubt about that. I've seen but two drunken men in a month—which is remarkable; in the old days the parks were full of them and it was no uncommon sight to see drunken women reeling along the Embankment. I went down into the Westminster slums, to Chadwick corners, expecting to witness the usual fisticuffs and debauchery at closing hours. I saw nothing, except a little girl who breathless informed a policeman that there was a drunken man in her street and wouldn't he please hurry over! The Bobby seemed surprised at the news. Ten years ago drunkenness was a common occurrence in that vicinity. This change is not a result of the war, nor yet because Lady Nancy Astor's efforts to stop the poor man's beer, but not the wine of the rich, have succeeded. No, the change for the better began before both those events. England is becoming more sober and by legitimate methods; not by sumptuary legislation, but by individual initiative, the only genuine method of reform. As for our lively countrywoman, she is not taken seriously. She talks too much, and pointlessly, like most politicians in petticoats. One critic cruelly remarked that "like the report of Mark Twain's death, the beauty of the Leghorn sisters has been greatly exaggerated."

* * *

Usually at this time of the year London is overflowing with Americans. Not, however, this season. The chilly, wet weather, the ironcast restrictions on eating and drinking, the terrifying restaurant tariff—the Scotchman who came to the town and confided to a friend that no sooner had he arrived than "bang went a saxpence," would nowadays say "bang went a pound," after paying his luncheon bill—the exorbitant hotel prices, these and the absence of a gay night-life have sent American visitors across the Channel to Paris, some in the Handley Page flyers (there is daily service Paris-London, two and one-half to 3 hours, single fare 15 pounds, 15 shillings), or to Amsterdam by another service. The Savoy Lounge tells the story, also the reading rooms of Brown, Shipley & Co., on Pall Mall. There are plenty of "trippers," but New Yorkers do not abound on Piccadilly, nor in West End restaurants and cafes. But London doesn't care; London never cares. It is the veritable hub of the universe, and perhaps one of its many charms is its mingling of the cosmopolitan and the provincial. We call it insular; Matthew Arnold called it parochial; but, then, Mat Arnold was a supercockney himself.

* * *

I met in a day's walk Lord Dunsany, Lawyer Alfred F. Seligsberg, Lawyer James Byrne, both of New York, W. E. Corey, the steel magnate, over for a week or two; Col. House, not looking now like his picture in that once famous trio of portraits entitled "Two of a kind beats a full house;" Playwright Philip Moeller, whose "Madame Sand" was put on here for a period. Mr. Moeller is in the provinces writing a piece for David Belasco. I saw him in the office of the White Star Line where he had picked up a hundred pound note from the floor much to the joy of a careless and thoroughly grateful clerk. "It beats royalties, such luck," casually remarked Mr. Moeller. The greatest American composer, Irving Berlin, is here—greatest because most popular. His music is all over the town, like the pictures of "Doug and Mary." Architect Cass Gilbert gave Londoners a jolt by his visit; the timid fear skyscrapers as much as they do the German peril. Fitzroy Carrington, curator of prints at the Boston Museum was on his native heath, as he is English born. The Duveens—"Ben" and Charles, are visiting their home. Vance Thompson passed through en route for Rome, where he is an attache at the American Legation. I saw Bishop Lawrence of Boston at the Abbey; he attended the Lambeth Conference; Mgr. Kelly in company with Wilfred Wilbeforce—a lineal descendant of the historical Wilbeforce family—is in Europe on a delicate religious and political mission. He was the guest of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster Cathedral. And I called upon George Moore—but more anon.

Topics In Brief

Both candidates, it appears, can qualify as cooks in an emergency. The real test, however, is which can cook the other's goose.—*Washington Herald.*

There isn't much chance that Armenia will get a disinterested and altruistic foster parent until she discovers oil or something.—

The Germans have accepted the coal ultimatum under protest. However, the French feel that protested coal will burn just as well.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Israel Zangwill On Zionism And The World

BY ISRAEL ZANGWILL

"LIFE caricatures our concepts," complained Dr. Herz to me in the early days of his movement, and, indeed, history has few grimmer ironies to show than his noble and pacific vision of the Jewish State should draw its hopes of realisation from the bloodiest war in history, or that on the embodiment of Mr. Balfour's promise in the Turkish conditions a Zionist leader in Jerusalem should have ordered the Shofar to be sounded as at the coming of the Messiah; and have thus officially identified a dubious political transaction with the "one far-off divine event" for which Jewish mysticism has waited nigh two thousand years. It is only another proof of the demoralising effects of racial egotism and political faction.

It is true that the dispossession of the Turk, the assassin of the Armenians and the despoiler of Palestine, is a process that makes for righteousness, and the yearning of the Jewish soul to which Jehuda Halevi gave such touching expression is an emotion of no small spiritual potency.

JEWS LIKE CASTAWAYS

But unfortunately the disingenuous handling of the new fangled mandatory system, the cynical flouting of the League of Nations on which it professes to depend, reduces the world again from a commonwealth to a cock pit, and in such a welter there can be for Jewry neither spiritual nor political salvation.

At first, indeed, it seemed as if the ancient belief that associated the return of the Jews to Palestine with a millennial order would be realised by the triumph of the Wilsonian principles. But these high-flown dreams have proved to be only the outcome of the opium with which humanity was drugged to continue its mutual butchery, and the awakening has found the patient paying as usual for intoxication by depression and katzenjammer.

We behold in fact the curious phenomenon that at a moment when Hindoos, Egyptians and Irishmen vie with one another to shake off the British yoke, the Jews are equally frenzied to put their necks in it. They are like castaways at sea, rejoicing to be picked up even by a slaver. It is a pathetic testimony to twenty centuries of tossing on a pitiless ocean.

Nothing could show the fiasco of political Zionism more clearly than the eagerness of anti-Zionists to take part in the work. Now that the national movement upon which so much enthusiasm eloquence and money have been expended and for which Captain Trumpeldor died, crying "It is good to die for one's country," has dwindled to the familiar philanthropic task of immigration and colonisation under alien authority and responsibility, the communal leaders throw themselves into the work with their wonted beneficence.

A POOR OUTLOOK

The danger is over, and the Messiah will not come in their time. They know better than to believe that trumpet.

So far from the Zionists being in a position to build up the model State they proclaim, even economic control of the country is not to be secured by their organisation or the Jews, except for individual concessions, from which, as from immigration and colonisation, they could scarcely have been barred, had there been no Balfour declaration at all.

A British colony could not well exclude the race, a scion of which is Lord Chief Justice and another the Secretary for India, and which penetrated into Palestine even under the Turk. But the immigration of Jews is to be carefully restricted, and not directly by the Zionists themselves; and when they do come in they will have to face the competition of the cheap and abundant Arab labor. The sole privilege of Jewry will be to supply the capital for sustaining them in their arduous beginnings—two to three hundred pounds per immigrant on Dr. Weizmann's calculation.

No verbal jugglery can make Mr. Balfour's letter to Lord Rothschild other than a promise of restoration of Palestine to the Jews and of the Jews to Palestine. It is true that this document nowhere speaks of Palestine as a Jewish National Home, but only of a Jewish National Home In Palestine, and that in holding a service of praise in the Cathedral Synagogue thanking God for the former concession, the Zionists have combined mendacity with blasphemy.

But although it had by then been made clear to them that Great Britain has been granted a "mandate for Palestine as the Jewish National Home," nothing can absolve Mr. Balfour from the responsibility for having promised it.

BALFOUR'S PROMISES

Mr. Balfour is too old a diplomatist not to have understood in what sense his words, however guarded, would be taken. And no breath of disavowal came from him when at a great Zionist demonstration members or representatives of the Government, like Lord Robert Cecil or the late Sir Mark Sykes, inflamed the Jewish imagination (and the Arab resentment), while Mr. Herbert Samuel was allowed to compromise his reputation as a sober politician by declaring that next year would see Israel in Jerusalem, according to the immemorial aspiration.

But we do not need these witnesses nor the unanimous world press to testify to what Mr. Balfour promised. Fortunately we have another utterance of his dated ten months later which, so far from repudiating, repeats and embroiders. On September 20, 1918, Mr. Balfour wrote a preface to Mr. Sokolow's "History of Zionism."

"Those who go to Palestine will not be like those who now migrate to London or New York. They will not be animated merely by the desire to lead in happier surroundings the kind of life they formerly led in Eastern Europe. They will go in order to join a civil community which completely harmonises with their historical and religious sentiments; a community bound to the land it inhabits by something deeper even than custom; a community whose members will suffer from no divided loyalty, nor any temptation to hate the laws under which they are forced to live. To them the material gain should be great; but surely the spiritual gain will be greater still."

And answering the fears of the anti-Zionists that "their ancient home having been restored to them, they would be expected to reside there," he reassures them, denying only the latter clause. He adds: "Everything which assimilates the national and international staus of the Jews to that of other races ought to mitigate what remains of ancient antipathies; and evidently this assimilation would be promoted by giving them that which all other nations possess, local habitation and a national home."

Finally he regards the problem in its true light, not merely as a Jewish problem, but also as a world-problem. But the cloven hoof of the anti-Semite which was displayed in his contribution to the East Africa controversy, peeps out again. Zionism receives its support as "a serious endeavor to mitigate the age-long miseries created for Western civilisation by the presence in its midst of a body which is too long regarded as alien and even hostile, but which it was equally unable to expel or absorb."

Unless by "age-long miseries" Mr. Balfour means the spiritual miseries of hating, persecuting and massacring, by which "Western civilisation" afflicted its own soul, this is a very reprehensible statement. The Jews have brought "Western civilisation" not miseries but untold blessings. But if Mr. Balfour's Zionism is an attempt to assist "Western civilisation" to rid itself of its unwelcome foreign body, still more clearly must he have intended offering that body the maximum of territory and opportunity in Palestine.

But in the project as it now materialises, a mere fraction of this body is simply to change its place of exile, and new miseries of race-friction are to be created.

BUFFER FOR ENGLAND

"Now you have got a start," ran Mr. Lloyd George's historic message from San Remo. "And it is up to you to make it good." It cannot be too emphatically recorded that no start has been given except for colonisation and immigration, and that whatever the measure of success reached, the gain will be more to the British Empire than to Jewry.

For while that Empire will be safeguarded by a new barrier for the defense of Egypt, and enriched by a loyal and industrious population that may be used for its battles, and while its derelict acquisition will be converted into a comparatively fruitful and self-supporting colony, the Jewish problem will remain not merely untransformed but largely unalleviated. There will be neither quantity of salvation nor quality of status.

A common task unifies the workers, and thus the common concentration on Palestine will strengthen and perpetuate the Diaspora on its present lines—a dubious blessing indeed. In the deal with Christendom the Jew, as usual, has got the worse of the bargain.

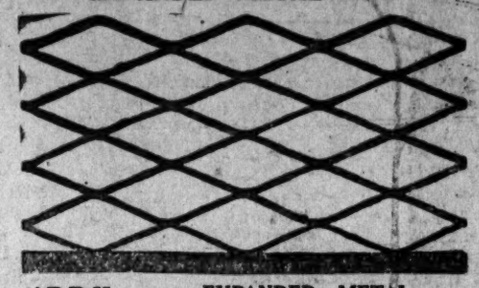
Artificial Wool Not Much Good

Widespread interest having been taken in a new artificial wool, an exhaustive investigation into the properties and merits of the fibre has been made by Prof. Eber Midgley, head of the department of textile industries of the Bradford Technical College, and United States Consul A. S. Ingram of Bradford, summarises his conclusions about as follows:

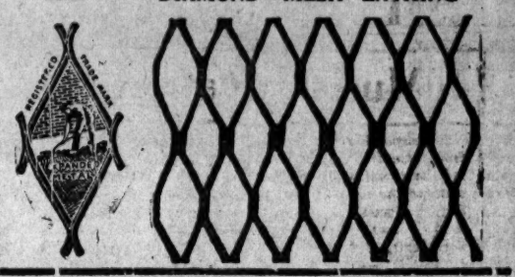
The new fibre is unsuitable for use in spinning yarn on the worsted principle, it being lacking in uniformity of diameter, strength and elasticity. When blended with pure wool the result is an uneven yarn.

INDENTED SQUARE BAR. INDENTED ROUND BAR.

EXPANDED METAL BAR.



"BB" EXPANDED METAL DIAMOND MESH LATHING



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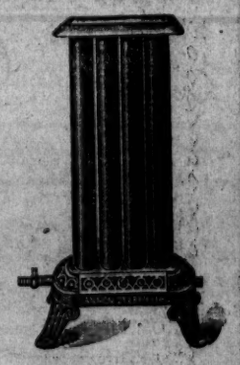

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BOOBY HATCH That Lifts A Load Off Hatch's Mind By Berndt

AH FRIENDS - IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT THAT IN THE COURSE OF 70 MILLION YEARS THIS WORLD WILL COME TO AN END -- AND --
OOO!
EXCUSE ME, MISTER, BUT IN HOW MANY YEARS DID YOU SAY THE WORLD WILL END?
70 MILLION YEARS!
THANK HEAVEN! I THOUGHT YOU SAID 7 MILLION!
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
BERNDT

Musical Matters -:- By Ronald B. Hurry

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical Matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

The loss of Laurie Burman is deeply felt in Shanghai. Mr. Burman gave much pleasure by his fine voice and refined singing. many of us will remember him, as actor and singer, chiefly by his "Feste" in "Twelfth Night." To an acute realisation of the whimsical clown he added an appreciation of the dramatic force of the various songs, which, he saw were not incidental to the play, but an integral part of it; each of them adding some comment on the pathos underlying comedy.

When he sang his songs to the love-blinded pair there was something more than a piece of good fooling, and more than expressive singing: they had the Shakespearean touch.

His answer to Orsino's "There's for thy pains," might have been said of himself: "No pains, sir; I take pleasure in singing, sir."

If his "Feste" was a combination of jester, court-musician, satirist, and philosopher, Burman himself possessed the lovable qualities of the character without any of its acid admixture. Modest and sincere, he had begun to turn his attention to a fuller development of his musical powers when his health gave way, at the age of 24. He had already endeared himself to all who knew him. He is missed by almost every musical club and circle in Shanghai.

* * *

A matter of interest to English people, and to Americans too, (as indicating the temper of Great Britain) is the proposed reception of a German orchestra in London. Mr. Whitaker-Wilson, in Musical News, puts the question as it presents itself to the British musician, and in a way which should appeal to the general public, with whom any decision must finally rest. Heading his article "Are we to welcome the Berlin Orchestra?" Mr. Whitaker-Wilson writes:

We are apparently threatened (by German wireless) with another German invasion—a large "band" of men under the command of Herr Arthur Nikisch.

This is, according to the wireless message, in response to the "invitation of England." From whom, exactly, there appears to be no evidence, inasmuch as all the leading concert agencies have denied having issued any invitation. Unless it be from one or other of our musical "critics" who from time to time have preached the doctrine of the universality of music, it must be more of their little bluffing ways.

It matters not who has asked them or who has not; it is a question to which the musical profession must give an answer.

I am not persuaded that trades unionism in the musical profession is a desirable thing. I think the more we work quietly on our own invitation the better—but this is certainly a matter over which we must be definite, and upon which we must express no uncertain opinions in the public press, which, judging from the leader in last Saturday's Daily Mail will extend a welcome towards us.

To Nikisch we can all say "enter." He is Hungarian and not German. Now true artistry has the key in its possession to all public sympathy and support. But we are not making many of those keys for foreigners of one-time-enemy birth. It is one thing to hand one to Nikisch or rather to allow him to use again the one which we gave him before the war; but I doubt if we ought to allow him to let in as many Germans (a good many of military age I daresay at that) as he likes. Under the circumstances, that key is "something for himself," and for himself only. He is welcome here on account of his high distinction, but in consideration of events (he was not responsible for them, we admit) the least we expect Herr Nikisch to do is to come here and conduct our English Orchestras as he did before the war. That, in my opinion, is the answer we should send to Herr Nikisch.

But there is a wider issue than this. If we are to allow Germans to come here playing current music of their own, it will prove to be the recommencement of the adulation-of-the-foreigner type of thought of which we had a surfeit before the war!

To put it on the lowest grounds, Herr Nikisch's men will be taking employment from our own English orchestral players, who are quite as good, and I cannot see that they should be expected to give place to Germans in these days.

I have said that the key to the door of English welcome and support may be given to the highest artists only. Even so, I am not so sure that we ought not to take the utmost care in the matter of giving this key to foreign artists. What are we to do if so great a player as Kreisler appears in London? Are we designedly to suffer artistic loss and say "no" to him? I doubt very much if the positions were reversed, and he were English, whether either Vienna or Berlin would accept him.

The proposed visit of Nikisch with *anything* from Berlin is not made any the more acceptable when we call to remembrance our own Sir Henry Wood conducting an English orchestra during the war, when *other things* were coming over—also from Berlin! The profession does not wish to be narrow in its views, but it certainly looks to the great English public to support it when it says "Yes" to Nikisch but "No" to the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

* * *

The Japanese are nothing if not progressive. Amateur grand opera was announced by a contemporary in the following paragraph:

Grand opera will be given for the first time by amateur Japanese performers on the evenings of December 28, 29 and 30 at the Imperial Theater, Tokio, to raise funds for the National Women's Christian Temperance Union. "The Prodigal Son" by Debussy will be performed the first night; "Tannhauser" by Wagner the second, and both operas, together with some special music, will comprise the program for the third evening.

A useful comma inserted in the words "both operas together" deprived me of the momentary hope of a simultaneous performance of "Tannhauser" and "L'Enfant Prodigue" which would certainly have been "some special music." For performers, and audiences of a nation whose acquaintance with Western music dates so very recently, Wagner and Debussy is certainly going it (or should I have said "going some"?).

I am at a loss as to whether this starting at the far end of music is to be set down to the Eastern way of reversing the order of Western developments, or to a theory that it is proper in art to begin with today and work backwards to the past. This theory would lead to horrible difficulties in practice, for you would get first the dissonances and clashes of a modern idiom, before having been accustomed to the plain consonances from which alone the modern manner can derive coherence.

* * *

As regards Oriental nations, anything that would be called harmony by a Westerner has no place whatever in their systems. Modern harmonic methods have taken some 1,500 years to develop, and our present tuning of the octave in twelve equal semitones came late in that period of growth, i. e. somewhere about the time of our grandfathers. Oriental systems have no such deliberate compromise with the laws of sound as our "equal temperament" represents; any wide appreciation of our complex music is therefore not to be expected except as a "foreign" novelty.

The performance of modern music to Eastern peoples squares pretty much with an attempt to talk of the refinements of some poetical work to an audience as yet imperfectly provided with a bare vocabulary in that language.

* * *

Possibly the Japanese experiments, (as yet that term describes their excursions into Western music), will be received with acclamation, and possibly there will be a noise about Japanese enthusiasm for Western art. This must not be taken hastily to imply understanding of our music, for the following reasons: Music requires close attention, and the operatic art has not as yet won even amongst Western musicians an unassailable claim to be regarded as a musical art-form. As a thing to be presented to other races our opera is the one form which is accompanied by many effects other than music. In the case of Japanese, the stories themselves have an exotic interest for them. The opera may then be the most favorable form to risk presenting, but as the multitude of extra-musical effects requires a diffused attention on the part of spectators, (concentration is almost impossible even to a European musician), opera becomes the very worst form to present as a means of securing understanding of Western music as such. This statement will arouse the antagonism of those incapable of appreciating the essential qualities of the two systems of musical thought, Western and Oriental, but I hope my "music *as such*" will not escape them.

About the "stories" of opera in their effect upon impressionable races I hope to add a note next week.

* * *

The writer will do his best to answer questions of musical interest of any kind, but asks that enquiries about music-trade matters and music in stock should be addressed to the firms concerned. Mrs. L. J. Davies (Tsinan, Shangtung): Enquiry has been answered by post.

Fur Seal Herd Has Been Saved

As a result of five years of immunity from commercial slaughter, the fur seal population of the Pribilof Islands has increased as follows:

In 1912 there were 215,738 seals of all ages.

In 1913 there were 268,305 seals of all ages.

In 1914 there were 294,687 seals of all ages.

In 1915 there were 363,872 seals of all ages.

In 1916 there were 417,281 seals of all ages.

In 1917 there were 468,692 seals of all ages.

In 1918 there were 496,432 seals of all ages.

In 1919 there were 530,237 seals of all ages.

The total number killed for their skins since the open season began, according to Dr. William T. Hornaday, has been: In 1918, 34,890; in 1919, 27,821. The price at auction was $46.34 a skin in 1918, $78.38 a skin in 1919, $140.98 in 1920; these being averages.

In an article in Science, Dr. Hornaday predicts that sealskins will soon be selling at $250 each. He continues:

"In the future, when all other bearers of good fur have been utterly exterminated—as they soon will be the protected fur seal herds will produce, by sure-and-certain arithmetical progression, a really vast quantity of the finest fur in the world. It needs no stretch of prophecy to foretell the annual increment to the three nations who now are so sensibly preserving the fur seals of Alaska from killing at sea. When we begin to take, as we formerly did in the days of the fur seal millions, an annual catch of 100,000 skins, the importance of the salvaged fur-seal herd will be realised. If we figure it out on a basis of the sale of February 2 1920, at St. Louis, the answer is $14,098,000 per year, 75 percent of which will belong to the United States."

Keeps Out Draughts But Light

A new arrival among shades is the celluloid window shade, used to keep out draughts, says the Popular Science Monthly. It is fastened to a regular spring shade roller and has the customary stick through its lower end.

You attach it to the top of the window frame just as you would an ordinary shade. Being transparent it does not obstruct the view. The ends of the stick may be fitted in grooves in the frame to keep the celluloid from curling.

Now let some one invent a shade that will shut out the light without shutting out the air. This is far more needed, especially in summer time.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY.							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Korea Maru	13.30	..	..	..	..	13.00
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe via U. S. A.	do			ᴇ14.00			
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	13.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	do	..	ᴇ13.00				
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe	Korea Maru			c13.00			
TOMORROW.							
Hongkong	Shantung	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Yochow	Hsinchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Kwangtee	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.30
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, October 5.							
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Fengtien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	†Nankin	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	do	..	ᴀ16.00	..	..	..	15.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Arabia Maru	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe via U.S.A.	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wednesday, October 6.							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
[illegible] and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo and Tientsin	Yusang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Chekiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, October 7.							
France, etc.	*A Behic						
H'kong, Straits, India and E'pe, via Suez	A. Behic	11.30	..	..	..	..	11.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	do	..	11.30	..	..	..	11.00

†Ordinary mails will close at the French Post Office at 4.00 p.m. and registered articles at 3.30 p.m.

*Ordinary and registered articles will close at the French Post Office at 12 noon and parcel posts at 5 p.m. on Monday, October 4.

A Parcels at 3.00 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.
C Registered articles at 6.00 p.m. yesterday.
E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 25 minutes later than those closed for the previous night train.

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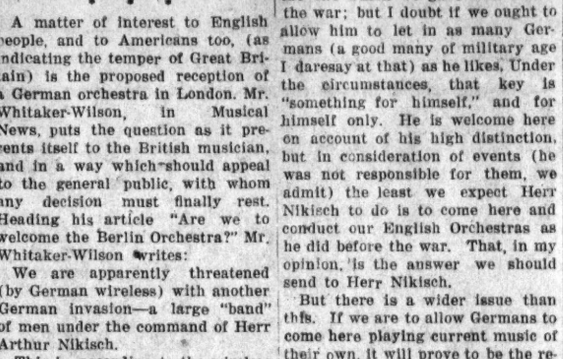

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NATURAL CHOICE RULES IN RUSSIA

Peasant Nouveau Riches Strong And Healthy While Intellectuals Are Dying

VILLAGES LIKE THE SOVIET

Petrograd Apparently Has 600,000 Inhabitants, But In Reality Only 450,000

[The following letter, mailed July 4, 1920, was written to K. M. Oberutcheff, a prominent member of the Kerensky regime, now in New York, by Nicholas Yordansky formerly editor of the Sovremionya Mir, the leading Marxian monthly in Petrograd, which was suppressed by the Bolsheviki. The letter was written from Finland, whither Yordansky, like many other Russian intellectuals, fled to escape the consequences of the Bolshevist regime. It throws additional interesting and unimpeachable light upon the material, moral and spiritual conditions in Russia after more than two years of Bolshevist rule, and is a valuable contribution to that mass of information, authorative and unchallengeable, which has come out of Russia recently from the pens and utterances of such persons as Bertrand Russell, Prince Peter Kropotkin, Mrs. Philip Snowden and other Socialists and Radicals.]

"It has been quite some time since I had the opportunity of meeting emigrants from Petrograd. On the one hand, Finland is not particularly hospitable to Russians and, on the other, the Bolsheviki have greatly strengened the frontier guard and have surrounded all exits from the city with a network of impassable difficulties. Despite all this, however, the population manages to get away from the city and today I met a group of very interesting intellectual refugees, coming from various parts of Russia, from Kiev to Petrograd.

According to them, many changes have occurred in the state of mind and being of the city and village populations. The very face of Petrograd has undergone a remarkable metamorphosis. Shops and factories are virtually idle. Very few of the homes have fire and heat. There are no crowds in the streets, there are no expressmen or cabmen. Only seldom does one meet the automobile of a commissar. The familiar gray curtain of smoke and dust which has always hung over the city has disappeared without a trace. The air is pure and clear. In the transparent, blue distances gleam the sharp outlines of buildings and the designs of parks. The beautiful, deserted capital shines with fantastic beauty. It is the unanimous opinion of artists that as a mere sight Petrograd fills the heart with enchantment. But it is quite another feeling which the conditions of life in the city evoke.

HUNGER AND POPULATION

The political tyranny and economic dissolution of the communist dictatorship are fanning the continued wholesale flight of the population. At present, it is said, there are about 600,000 inhabitants. This figure is based upon the number of ration cards issued. But people who know assert that, due to the highly developed system of trickery and deception essential in one's relations with the Soviet power, the majority of people procure several cards. So that the population of Petrograd does not apparently exceed 450,000. And the constant disappearance of inhabitants is in no way being checked, despite all the devilish measures taken by the Communists to do so. The Spring and early Summer of this year marked a wholesale exodus under the slogan "Let all who can save themselves." Not only were the bourgeois and intellectuals in flight, but also workmen, peasants, servants, all of them weary and disgusted with cold, hunger and the merciless terrorism, applied against everybody without distinction of class.

This feature of Petrograd life had of course, become quite manifest as late as two years ago. But together with it there is now arising another, a new feature. While one part of the population is either dying or running away, the other is adapting itself to the situation. There is a double process of artificial and natural selection in progress. Those physically weak and spiritually active are either dying or seeking to escape. The strong, healthy, savage and cruel elements of the human species remain, overcome and adapt themselves to the stifling atmosphere of political, cultural and moral degeneration, or at best develop immunity to physical suffering and coarse food, such as rough grains, flax seeds and unground oats.

A fact worthy of attention is that the general appearance of the inhabitants from the point of view of health, according to the consensus, has rather improved. Their clothes have become mere fantastic rags. Instead of shoes one meets only ragged coverings. Fur coats are belted with rope. Many wear suits of old sackcloth, etc.

NATURAL SELECTION

But while two years ago all the inhabitants were pale, green and emaciated to the extent that the human skeleton could be seen protruding from beneath the skin, the majority of those who remained alive and who have adapted themselves to conditions, are of more or less normal weight and appearance and their faces are of bright color. Of course, such natural selection, as in the animal world, means death for those who do not possess strength requisite for adapting themselves. Many people die daily in cold homes and hospitals. They die apparently from no illness—simply from chronic hunger. But those who have adapted themselves are strong and healthy as young wolves. Their lives are one of long, extreme effort. They are insistent, cunning, egoistic and merciless in the struggle for existence—you must take this word literally, as meaning a battle for life.

Those attached to shops, factories and Soviet institutions, like the inhabitants in general, have also adapted themselves to conditions, for they cannot get along on Soviet salaries. They are compelled to buy and to sell not so much in order to obtain money as to insure for themselves sufficient bread. Workers and intellectuals alike keep a close eye on all sales. Having received their salaries or wages they immediately depart to neighboring villages. The happy ones possessing passes travel by rail. Those not so happy—walk. They drag along all sorts of material, ribbons, blouses, old suits, bed coverings, pillows, etc., bought from the bourgeois. They exchange these for bread, flour, oats, or potatoes.

On returning to the city they leave all of these provisions at home for their own families, and take the other half into the market, selling it at a monstrous profit of several thousand percent. Thus they live, knowing neither peace nor rest, swallowed in the one thought of buying and selling, selling and buying, in order that their hunger may be satisfied and the nakedness of their bodies covered.

RED ARMY AS FOOD SOURCE

These benefactors of the starving Petrograd belong almost exclusively to the proletariat, whose privileged position makes travel less difficult. Another source of supply for the "bagmen" is the Red Army. The work or illegal supply of the city with food has created a whole contingent of specialists, who have developed certain forms of organisation of the capitalist type. They have secret warehouses and stores of their own. These are supplied, in addition to individual "bagmen" by means of the mails. The Bolsheviki permit the transportation of foodstuffs by mail in packages not exceeding ten pounds. Red Guardsmen occupying villages send huge numbers of such packages to the urban speculators and thus supply the starving city with forbidden goods.

The Government is surrounded with dark, passive hatred. Political questions have lost their interest and a distinct dislike for discussing politics developed after the adventure of Judenitch. There are no expectations, no hopes, no opposition organisations. The usual subjects of discussion are questions relating to location of secret stores of foodstuffs, prices of butter, methods of preparing more or less tolerable dishes out of all sorts of impossible stuff. People are determined to remain alive at all costs. That is why they devote all their energy, mental and physical, to the acquisition of food. The intelligensia have turned their backs on home furnishings, libraries, cultural conveniences. They are moving into the kitchen, selling their books and clothing, and are occupied in barter or obtaining by crooked means increased rations in order to preserve life. They despise both the Government and themselves and all their recent ideals.

Extremely characteristic—and this was particularly apparent in the last days of the Jacobin terror—is that with the growth of aversion to politics is developing the thirst for merrymaking and pleasures. The young people seek theaters, dances, cards and novel means of satisfying the emotions.

MORAL RESTRAINTS

Without erring on the side of exaggeration, it is necessary to state that there is a most serious dissolution. Quite typical, for example, is the following conversation: A girl, 13 years of age, of intelligent family, being told of another girl in a desperate condition of hunger and need, says: "What a fool! The idea of not being able to arrange matters. I would have long ago gone to the Aurora. It is quite jolly there in the company of the sailors, and one gets plenty of food, too." (The Aurora—a cruiser of the Baltic fleet stationed in the Neva, Tr.)

This lack of discrimination in the means employed in the struggle for existence is characteristic of the population of Soviet Russia, enmeshed in the maelstrom of bitter struggle. One artist told me that he left his country chiefly because he could no longer endure the daily and unceasing moral dissolution of his surrounding. Honest, conscientious and decent people have, under pressure of hunger, quit working conscientiously, and all the more so that their needs have been considerably lowered, and no longer feel any aversion to petty cheating, lies, bribes and all other means necessary for the acquisition of food.

Side by side with the dying and decaying city stands the new invisible, and inarticulate village. The Bolsheviki are extremely cautious in their attitude toward it. The village, too, knows how to buy off the interference of officialdom and how to put forward a passive but insurmountable resistance. The peasants know that the city needs them and value this fact at the highest possible figure.

The city inhabitant, of course, looks upon the village as upon a Homeric feast. The village is rich. It scorns money. It demands goods, cultural conveniences and pleasures. It wants to live quite in the old style of its masters. The peasants come to the city with prepared lists of things they need and examine the quarters of the bourgeois, demanding nickel-plated beds of spacious proportions, spring mattresses, comfortables of delicate wool, ribbons, dresses, cloth and "baby-grands," as one peasant had it in his list.

THE NOUVEAUX RICH

In the south there were instances in which peasant nouveaux riches invited French governesses for their children. You understand, of course, that every village in the south constitutes a military detachment, ready to defend its property with guns, bought cheaply from Russians and Germans, and even with cannons. The new village is ambitious to shine with finery.

One good seamstress, who charged as much as 10,000 rubles for a suit in Petrograd and still went hungry, was imported into a village by some long forgotten relatives in the Province of Samara and wrote home saying that she was prospering most satisfactorily, sewing for her family and the new peasant ladies in the neighborhood.

The political attitude of the peasants is expressed very simply: the city fellows are battling with the commissars—well, let them, it's none of our business. Communism, of course, enjoys scant popularity, and in villages where it ventures to apply any sort of pressure it is repulsed by physical force. There are many cases of riots. But, in general, the peasantry has created for itself a State within a State and to the extent to which the Soviet Government has permitted the village to arrange its own affairs as it pleased, limiting itself to the collection of tribute to the central authority, the village continues to enjoy complete anarchy, but only in order to develop in the near future a strong and possible non-progressive bourgeoisie.

VILLAGES LIKE SOVIET

The Soviet power is, for the time being, quite to the liking of the village, and the village is not in any particular hurry to overthrow it—at least not until the village completes the arrangement of its affairs and while there still lives in the village the hatred of everything that recalls the old, Czarist order.

I am sending you facts, as far as I am able to ascertain them, and I am not drawing any conclusions. But you can see for yourself how complex is the process of metamorphosis of Russian life, and how much study and investigation by sociologists and specialists it demands. The degeneration of the revolution (of the revolution, not of Bolshevism alone) in the politically apathetic and physically tired cities is accompanied by the development of economic fullbloodedness and cultural appetites of the peasant masses. (I forgot to mention that the village is entertaining itself assiduously with moving pictures, theaters and music.) New forms are gradually arising out of the unbounded chaos and the crystals of a new order are slowly settling to the bottom of the stirring process of dissolution. The depth of these changes indicates clearly how fleeting and momentary is communism from the point of view of wide historic scope and what limitations life has placed upon its socio-political role. To enable Russia to rise above these limitations will require the development of new form of State life.

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An address delivered in Westminster Abbey, at the unveiling of Saint-Gaudens's statue of Abraham Lincoln, gift of America to the British people.

By authority of his Majesty's Government, a statue of an American has been set up in the Canning Enclosure, where on one side Westminster Abbey and on another the Houses of Parliament look down upon it, where it is surrounded by memorials of British statesmen whose lives are inseparable parts of the history of the kingdom and of the empire, and where the living tides of London will ebb and flow about it. The statue is the work of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, son of a French father, native of Ireland and greatest of American sculptors. The American commemorated is Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States. In behalf of the American donors I now formally present the statue to the British people.

Abraham Lincoln was born on Feb. 12, 111 years ago, in a log cabin among the mountains of the State of Kentucky. He came into a frontier life of comparative poverty, labor, hardship, and rude adventure. He had little instruction and few books. He had no friends among the great and powerful of his time. An equal among equals in the crude simplicity of scattered communities on the borders of the wilderness, he rose above the common level by force of his own qualities. He was sent by his neighbors to the State Legislature, where he learned the rudiments of government. He was sent to the Congress at Washington, where he broadened his conceptions to national scope. He was admitted to the Bar, and won a high place as a successful and distinguished advocate. He became convinced of the wickedness of African slavery, that baleful institution which the defective humanity of our fathers permitted to be established in the American colonies. He declared his conviction that slavery was eternally wrong with power and insistence that compelled public attention. He gave voice to the awakened conscience of the North. He led in the struggle for freedom against slavery. Upon that issue he was elected President. In that cause, as President, he conducted a great war of four years' duration, in which millions of armed men were engaged. When in his wise judgment the time was ripe for it, then upon his own responsibility, in the exercise of his authority as commander-in-chief, invoking the support of his country, the considerate judgment of mankind, and the blessing of God upon his act, he set free the 3,000,000 slaves by his official proclamation, and dedicated the soil of America forever as the home of a united, liberty-loving commonwealth. The act was accepted; it was effective; African slavery was ended; the war was won—for union and for freedom; and in the very hour of victory the great emancipator fell at the hand of a crazed fanatic.

It was not chance or favorable circumstance that achieved Lincoln's success. The struggle was long and desperate and often appeared hopeless. He won through the possession of the noblest qualities of manhood. He was simple, honest, sincere and unselfish. He had high courage for action and fortitude in adversity. Never for an instant did the thought of personal advantage compete with the interests of the public cause. He never faltered in the positive and unequivocal declaration of the wrong of slavery, but his sympathy with all his fellow-men was so genuine, his knowledge of human nature was so just, that he was able to lead his countrymen without dogmatism or imputation of assumed superiority. He carried the civil war to its successful conclusion with inflexible determination; but the many evidences of his kindness of heart toward the people of the South and of his compassion for distress and suffering were the despair of many of his subordinates, and the effect of his humanity and considerate spirit upon the conduct of the war became one of the chief reasons why, when the war was over, North and South were able during the same generation to join again in friendship as citizens of a restored Union.

It would be difficult to conceive of a sharper contrast in all the incidental and immaterial things of life than existed between Lincoln and the statesmen whose statues stand in Parliament Square. He never set foot on British soil. His life was lived and his work was wholly done in a far distant land. He differed in manners and in habits of thought and speech. He never seemed to touch the life of Britain. Yet the contrast but emphasises the significance of the statue standing where it does. Put aside superficial difference accidental and unimportant, and Abraham Lincoln appears in the simple greatness of his life, his character and his service to mankind, a representative of the deep and underlying qualities of his race—the qualities that great emergencies reveal, unchangingly the same in every continent; the qualities to which Britain owed her life in the terrible years of the last decade; the qualities that have made both Britain and America great. He was of English blood, and he has brought enduring honor to the name. Every child of English sires should learn the story and think with pride, "Of such stuff as this are we English made." He was of English speech. The English Bible and English Shakespeare studied in the intervals of toil and by the flare of the log fire in the frontier cabin, were the bases of his education; and from them he gained, through greatness of heart and fine intelligence, the power of expression to give his Gettysburg address and his second inaugural a place among the masterpieces of English prose.

He was imbued with the conceptions of justice and liberty that the people of Britain had been working out in struggle and sacrifice since before Magna Charta—the conceptions for which Chatham and Burke and Franklin and Washington stood together, a century and a half ago, when the battle for British liberty was fought and won for Britain as well as for America on the other side of the Atlantic. These conceptions of justice and liberty have been the formative power that has brought all America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to order its life according to the course of the common law, to assert its popular sovereignty through representative government—Britain's great gift to the political science of the world—and to establish the relation of individual citizenship to the State, on the basis of inalienable rights which Governments are established to secure. It is the identity of these fundamental conceptions in both countries which makes it impossible that in any great world emergency Britain and America can be on opposing sides. These conceptions of justice and liberty are the breath of life for both. While they prevail both nations will endure; if they perish both nations will die. These were Lincoln's inheritance, and when he declared that slavery was eternally wrong, and gave his life to end it, he was responding to impulses born in him from a long line of humble folk, as well in England as in America, who were themselves a product of the age-long struggles for the development of Anglo-Saxon freedom.

The true heart of Britain understood him while he lived. We remember the Lancashire workmen brought into poverty and suffering through lack of cotton. When the Emancipation Proclamation had dispelled all doubt as to the real nature of the struggle in America, 6,000 of them met in a great hall in Manchester and sent to President Lincoln a message of sympathy and support. This was his answer:

"Under these circumstances I cannot but regard your decisive utterances upon the question as an instance of sublime Christian heroism which has not been surpassed in any age or in any country. It is, indeed, an energetic and reinspiring assurance of the inherent power of truth, and the ultimate and universal triumph of justice, humanity and freedom. I do not doubt that the sentiments you have expressed will be sustained by your great nation; and, on the other hand, I have no hesitation in assuring you that they will excite admiration, esteem and the most reciprocal feelings of friendship among the American people. I hail this interchange of sentiment, therefore, as an augury that, whatever else may happen, whatever misfortune may befall your country or mine own, the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations will be, as it shall be my desire to make them, perpetual."

We may disregard all the little prejudices and quarrels that result from casual friction and pinpricks and from outside misrepresentations and detraction and arrest upon Lincoln's unerring judgment of his countrymen and his race. We may be assured from him that, whenever trial come, whenever there is need for assurance of the inherent power of truth and the triumph of justice, humanity and freedom, then peace and friendship between Britain and America will prove to be, as Lincoln desired to make them, perpetual. The man, full of sorrows, spoke not merely for the occasions and incidents of his own day. He expressed the deepest and holiest feelings of his race for all time. Listen to the words of his second inaugural:

"Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may soon pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said 3,000 years ago, so still it must be said: 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.' With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and for his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

Consider this letter which he wrote to Mrs. Bixby of Boston:

"I have been shown on the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming; but I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

More than half a century has passed, but is this the voice of a stranger to the men and women of Britain in these later years? Because, under the direst tests of national character, in the valley of the shadow of death, the souls of both Britain and America prove themselves of kin to the soul of Abraham Lincoln. Friendship between us is safe; and the statue of Lincoln the American stands as of right before the old Abbey where sleep the great of Britain's history.

SAILORS THREATEN STRIKE

Italian Crew Objects To 800 Polish Soldiers Going To Danzig

Forty members of the crew of the Anchor Line steamship Calabria, all Italians shipped in Genoa, declared their intentions of striking on Thursday evening if the vessel sailed for Danzig with 800 Polish soldiers to fight against the Soviet forces. The agents of the line said yesterday that the men would be paid off if they wished and others would be shipped in their places, and that the Calabria would sail on August 17, as scheduled. They added that the Italians wanted to leave because the steamship was going to the North Sea instead of Mediterranean ports as she was accustomed to doing. Vessels arriving from Danzig are filled with returning Polish soldiers, who left Poland before the situation with Russia became acute. The men were still on the ship last night.

A COMMON ERROR.

About the Digestion

Many people so far misunderstand the digestive system as to treat it like a machine; neglecting it until it works sluggishly, then irritating it into work again. The stomach certainly needs help at times, but a study of the process of digestion will show that purgatives, as commonly taken, are seldom necessary.

To safeguard your digestion the diet must be controlled. Overeating is always harmful, but one must assimilate enough food to supply the needs of the blood. Remember, the blood has to carry nourishment all over the body and fuel for the energy, and defences against its enemies, as well as the requisite juices for digestion. Hence, when the blood becomes weak and fails to do its work, indigestion arises; also, when indigestion begins the blood suffers. Therefore, the treatment of indigestion and stomach-sluggishness demands something more effective than purgatives.

If you suffer from any form of indigestion choose your diet carefully and take wholesome nourishment. Above all, start building up your blood by taking a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills. Then, under the influence of the regenerated blood, your digestive system will respond naturally, your appetite will improve, and your food will do you good.

Digestive debility has often resulted from the use of purgatives, but only benefit can accrue from regenerating the blood, therefore begin Dr. Williams' pink pills, now. You can obtain the pills from dealers everywhere, or from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at $1.50 the bottle, $80 for 6 bottles, post free.

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RUSSIAN NOBLES FRENCH FARMERS

Counts And Princesses Run Gardens And Successful Dairies In France

GENERALS AS TAXI DRIVER

They Have Forgotten Politics, They Say, And Are Becoming Satisfied

Paris, August 9.—General Nicolaieff, formerly an artillery officer in the Russian army, drives a lorry in the streets of Paris.

Colonel Doroschewik, his companion in arms, with several other ex-officers, runs a motor repair shop.

Count Paul Iznatieff and his mother, who was Princess Mestchersky, do their own milking on a model dairy farm. They are making a success of it at Saint Cloud.

Prince Lyszgeynski and Captain Thoss of the Imperial Guard, are clerks in a Paris bank.

Colonel Skouratoff grows salad, salad greens and mushrooms on a small patch of grounds at Saint Germain, from which, by digging and tieing up lettuce leaves behind he earns enough to live on.

On a larger scale, Prince Goudacheff, former Ambassador to the Spanish court, Prince Dadeshkilian, and others, have turned farmers.

Prince Boris and his Princess are conducting a successful business as household decorators and painters, and in Paris in these days one never knows but that one's taxi driver may be a Count or Captain of Russia's ancient regime.

The history of the emigres of the French Revolution in every detail is being repeated, and, as French aristocrats at the end of the eighteenth century were forced to become schoolmasters and cobblers in England and Germany, so are the Russians now in France.

FEW SAVED THEIR FORTUNES

Only a few are able to continue living in the old luxurious style, and these are the lucky ones who had big foreign investments or carried with them out of Russia fortunes in diamonds and precious stones, which one by one are finding their way into the jewelers' hands.

The farm of Count Paul Iznatieff and his mother is typical of the energy the less fortunate are putting into the work of keeping their heads above water. They had just enough money to lease the farm and convert it on model lines. In Russia, on vast estates, they had made a speciality of dairy farming and the manufacture of Swiss cheese, and so they were no novices.

The difference now is that they have to do the work themselves. Their dairy is certainly a credit to them. Everywhere it is kept spotless, and in Paris and its neighborhood milk and cheese from the "Ferme du Chateau de la Valadiere" are becoming famous.

What few workpeople there are to help in the milking and butter and cheese making are treated as companions and not as employes. All meals are taken together, for Count Paul and his mother believe in equality, though not in Bolshevism.

Like them, all the other Russian exiles working in France are proud of their employment, and that they are skilled enough as bookkeepers and motor drivers to get and keep their jobs. Invariably they practice discretion.

Princess Mestchersky when asked her opinion on events in Russia and Poland replied, "Here monsieur, we know no politics. We cultivate our garden."

German Press Warns Against Red Alliance

Editorial Extracts Refute Reports Of Eagerness To Deal With The Soviet

Washington, August 21.—Berlin newspapers very generally and a leading Hamburg newspaper are issuing warnings against an accord between Soviet Russia and Germany, judged by excerpts from the German press cabled to the State Department by the American Commissioner at Berlin. This opposition to dealings with the Bolsheviki seems to contradict published statements of a strong desire in Germany to bring about the closest relationship. There have been reports that an agreement providing for a virtual alliance of the German and Russian Soviet Governments is in existence. State Department officials said that they had no information to bear out these reports.

Even Vorwarts, the chief organ of socialistic doctrines, deprecates Bolshevist sympathy in Germany and advocates an attitude of strict neutrality on Germany's part. The newspapers whose comments are quoted in the State Department's advices advise the Government to be cautious in its relations with the Soviet rulers.

The extracts cabled by the American Commissioner were summarised in the following State Department bulletin:

"Lokal Anzeiger, Berlin, August 18, published a warning against sentimental outbursts in Germany as a result of the success which the Bolshevist troops had in their campaign against Poland. The Lokal Anzeiger pointed out that there was no proof that Soviet Russia had any interest in helping Germany; that Bolshevism was and must be aggressive and that Germany's attitude must be of coolest reserve toward Soviet Russia.

"Vorwarts, Berlin, August 17, published a special article calling attention to what it called the insanity of the nationalist Bolsheviki, that 'these fanatics overrated the military strength of Soviet Russia; that co-operation with Soviet Russia would never free Germany from the Versailles Treaty, but would 'seal her fate forever,' and that common sense dictated an attitude of strict neutrality on the part of Germany in the hope of ultimate revision of the Versailles Treaty by agreement with the Allies.

"Kreuz-Zeitung, Berlin, August 17, said that an enthusiastic reception in Germany of reports of Russian victories was against all political reason; that Germany was between two fires, 'both of which threaten to consume her,' and that she must try to keep out of the conflagration.

"Tagliche Rundschau, Berlin, August 19, published an editorial pointing out what it stated to be the absolute impossibility of Germany's co-operation with Soviet Russia.

"The Hamburgischer Korrespondent, Hamburg, August 18, published an article in which it was stated that while the Bolshevist advance against Poland was a great temptation to Germany to try to get back her eastern frontiers of 1914, Germany must resist the lure of the Soviet and that Germany could not come to any agreement with Moscow without absolutely reliable guarantees, which, the paper added, the Soviet was not in a position to give at present."

Found Great Need Of America In League

Gen. Finney At Surgical Congress Could Not Defend Our Position

Baltimore, August 7.—Brig General John M. Finney, chief consulting surgeon of the American Expeditionary Forces during the war, returned last night from Europe where he attended the Interallied Surgical Congress at Paris. He declared himself more than ever convinced that "it is a sin and a shame America has put herself in the position of declining to ratify the League of Nations."

"Wherever I went," said Dr Finney, "the people I talked with were keenly disappointed at the attitude this country has assumed toward the League of Nations They think that America is no playing fair with the rest of the world and I am compelled to share their opinion. I am more than ever convinced, after going over the ground once more, that America should take her place in the League. I am for any man who is for the League of Nations and I would be glad to be quoted to that effect."

Dr. Finney declares that he found the European countries still very much unsettled, but slowly getting into shape. A great deal of uneasiness, he explains, is occasioned by the fear of another war.

"The Europeans cannot understand the position America has taken," he said, "and indeed there was very little that could be said by way of explanation America has been placed on the defensive without much of a defense."

GIOLITTI FOR WORKERS RIGHT

Says Statesmen Must Adapt Selves To Forward March Of World Progress

Kokusai Reuter

London, September 21.—The Times publishes a despatch from Milan, stating that, although the Confederation of Labor has ordered the workers to evacuate the commandeered factories, turbulence continues. In Turin, another chemical factory was seized Saturday after a struggle, while a fight between the metal workers and the carabineers occurred at Brescia.

GIOLITTI STATES CASE

Jiji Service

London, September 20.—Representatives of the employers and workers in the metal industries conferred at Rome Sunday under the presidency of Premier Giolitti, when several important points were agreed upon.

Settlement terms that will give the workers a promised share in technical, financial and disciplinary control of the factories were brought near to conclusion.

Among the points agreed to were a substantial increase in wages and the concession of one week's vacation yearly on full pay to all who have worked for a full year.

The employers refused to assent voluntarily to some of the terms, but said they would submit to them under pressure from the Government.

Premier Giolitti is very emphatic in his attitude, declaring in an interview his strong sympathy for the aspirations of the workers. "The whole world is in a state of economic upheaval," he said. "Statesmen can not prevent the forward march of events, and therefore must adapt themselves."

SEEK AGREEMENT

A Joint Committee is being established, consisting of six representatives of the manufacturers and six representatives of the workers. The Committee will draw up proposals which will be submitted to Parliament in the form of a bill to reorganise industries on a basis of labor participation in the technical, financial and administrative control of industry.

In the event of subsequent friction in any establishment, the agreement provides for the appointment of a committee of two masters and two workmen to decide what steps should be taken.

The agreement just reached provides for a wage increase of 62.18 percent for metallurgical workers, and for joint control by representatives of the employers of the factories and the workers of the factories. It also required that the workmen evacuate the factories.

EVACUATING FACTORIES

Kokusai Reuter

Rome, September 19.—A telegram from Milan says that the manufacturers have granted an increase in pay of 4 lire a day to workers over 21 years of age, and 80 percent increase to workers under 21, and a 60 percent increase to women and child workers.

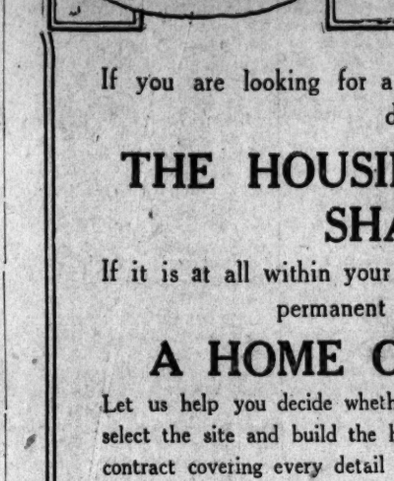
It is reported that in consequence the workers have already evacuated many of the works, and the red and black flags have been lowered everywhere.

WRITER HELD IN BAKU

Mrs. Maude Radford Warren Detained Eight Weeks

Constantinople, August 1.—Mrs. Maude Radford Warren, American author, has arrived in Constantinople after being detained for eight weeks by the Bolsheviki at Baku. Mrs. Warren reached Baku by steamer from Persia the very day the Russian Bolsheviki took the city over from the Azerbaijanese. She was not imprisoned but was kept under surveillance and denied permission to take the train for Batum until all information she had about the Bolshevist military movements was old and the Moscow crowd had thoroughly entrenched itself and defeated Tartar opposition at Elizavetopol and other points where there was bitter feeling against the new carpetbag government.

The only Americans now in Baku so far as American officials know are Mr. and Mrs. S. Spoer, J. C. Smith, A. G. Telfagten, C. A. Cashafer and J. K. Graham. Practically all these remained in Baku of their own volition for business reasons when the other Americans moved out under the direction of Charles H. Moser, the American commissioner at Tiflis.



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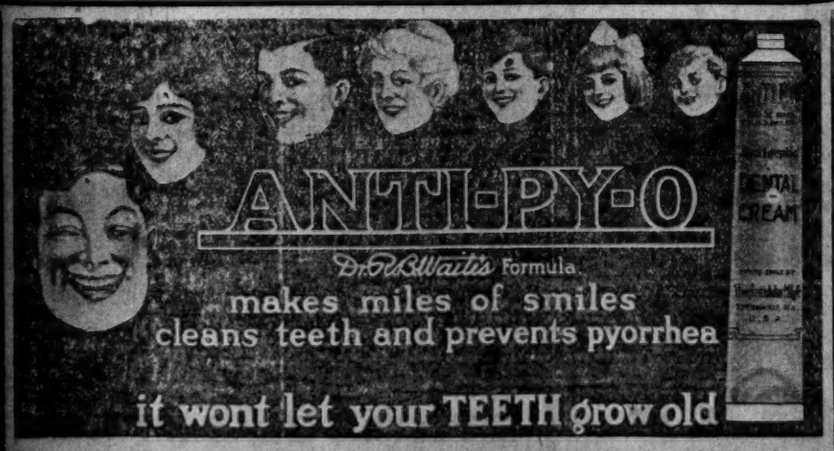

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Bolshevism, 'Aristocratic' And 'Militant' -:- By Bertrand Russell

Are Lenin and Trotsky merely defending and stabilising their own regime, or do they intend a revolution in every civilised state? Has the world to face in Bolshevism an upheaval such as was brought by Mohammed, or the Crusaders, or the French Revolutionists? Starting, like the Jacobins, to defend themselves, will they, surprised by their own military success, try to conquer Europe with their doctrine and their bayonets? The Minneapolis Journal is responsible for the framing of these questions, but observers in practically every country of the world are asking them, or others much like them. Even though answers can not yet be given, "there are portents big with promise of disaster or real peace," and the report lately brought back from Russia by Bertrand Russell, an English philosopher and economist, may contain more portents of both sorts than have come out of the land of the "Red" dictatorship for some time. The report appears in a recent issue of The Nation (New York), and is generally hailed as being, in the words of the New York World, "by far the most weighty contribution to the Russian controversy yet presented.' The same paper presents Mr. Russell's credentials as follows:

Russell entered Soviet Russia on May 11 and recrossed the frontier June 16. He traveled with the British labor delegation, which the Soviet Government had admitted to make a true report on Russian affairs.

Bertrand Russell is a grandson of Lord John Russell and heir presumptive to his brother, the present Earl Russell. During the war his pacifistic principles antagonised the British Government and an anticonscription pamphlet caused him to be fined. He wrote a letter to President Wilson in 1916, which was smuggled into this country, urging that he bring about peace in Europe. He was also forbidden to leave England to deliver a course of lectures on contemporary ethics at Harvard. He is one of England's greatest mathematicians and philosophers, Columbia University awarded him the Butler Medal, given every five years for the most distinguished contribution to philosophy. His wife, an advanced suffragist and reformer, is the daughter of Robert Pearsall Smith, of Philadelphia. His book, "Why Men Fight," is said to be one of the most important books produced by the war.

"In countries where the revolution has not yet broken out," writes Mr. Russell, answering one of the questions that is disturbing the sleep of a good many of the world's leading statesmen, "the sole duty of a Communist is to hasten its advent." He additionally clarifies the Bolshevik attitude in these paragraphs:

"Agreement with capitalist states can only be makeshifts, and can never amount on either side to a sincere peace. No real good can come to any country without a bloody revolution; English labor men may fancy that a peaceful evolution is possible, but they will find their mistake.

"For my part, after weighing this theory carefully, and after admitting the whole of its indictment of bourgeois capitalism, I find myself definitely and strongly opposed to it. The Third Internationale is an organisation which exists to promote the class war and to hasten the advent of revolution everywhere. My objection is not that capitalism is less bad than the Bolsheviki believe, but that Socialism is less good, at any rate, in the form which can be brought about by war. The evils of war, especially of civil war, are certain and very great; the gains to be achieved by victory are problematical. In the course of a desperate struggle the heritage of civilisation is likely to be lost, while hatred, suspicion, and cruelty become normal in the relations of human beings. In order to succeed in war, a concentration of power is necessary, and from concentration of power the very same evils flow as from the capitalist concentration of wealth.

"For these reasons chiefly I can not support any movement which aims at world revolution. The injury to civilisation done by revolution in one country may be repaired by the influence of another in which there has been no revolution, but in a universal cataclysm civilisation might go under for a thousand years. But while I can not advocate world revolution, I can not escape from the conclusion that the governments of the leading capitalist countries are doing everything to bring it about. Abuse of our power aginst Germany, Russia and India (to say nothing of any other countries) may well bring about our downfall and produce those very evils which the enemies of Bolshevism most dread.

"The only time I saw Trotsky was at the opera in Moscow. The British labor delegaton were occupying what had been the Czar's box. After speaking with us in the antechamber, he stepped to the front of the box and stood with folded arms while the house cheered itself hoarse. Then he spoke a few sentences, short and sharp, with military precision, winding up by calling for "three cheers for our brave fellows at the front," to which the audience responded as a London audience would have responded in the autumn of 1914. Trotsky and the "Red" Army undoubtedly now have behind them a great body of nationalist sentiment. The reconquest of Asiatic Russia has even revived what is essentially an imperialist way of feeling, though this would be indignantly repudiated by many of those in whom I seemed to detect it. Experience of power is inevitably altering Communist theories, and men who control a vast governmental machine can hardly have quite the same outlook on life as they had when they were hunted fugitives. If the Bolsheviki remain in power, it may be assumed that their Communism will fade and that they will increasingly resemble any other Asiatic government—for example, our government in India."

Mr. Russell, after a careful study of conditions in the land ruled by Lenin and Trotsky, pronounces the movement as too cruel and destructive to be of any value outside Russia. "I went to Russia believing myself a Communist," he says, "but contact with those who have no doubts has intensified a thousandfold my own doubts not only of Communism but of every creed so firmly held that for its sake men are willing to inflict wide-spread misery." Mr. Russell's main objection to Russian Bolshevism seems to be that it concentrates immense power in the hands of a few men, though he intimates that this is a good thing for Russia. He is strongly opposed to any attempts to crush Bolshevism by force, a proceeding which, he says, is fraught with disaster. His idea seems to be that Russia should be permitted to work out her own salvation in peace. One of the things that most impressed the Englishman was the profound difference between the theories of actual Bolsheviki and the version of those theories current among advanced Socialists elsewhere. Friends of Russia outside of that country think of Sovietism as a new form of representative government in which only workingmen and women have votes, he says. They think that "proletariat" means "proletariat," but not that "dictatorship" literally means "dictatorship."

These are erroneous ideas, we are told. "Dictatorship" in Russia means exactly what the term implies, and nothing else. But by "proletariat" the Russian means only the Communist class. This class, says Mr. Russell, number about six hundred thousand in a population of one hundred and twenty million, and in their hands lies all the power in Russia. Bolshevism is "internally aristocratic and externally militant," he says, the aristocracy being the Communist class, with all the good and bad traits of an aristocracy that is young and vital. Revolution is the foundation-stone of the Communist theory of International affairs, it seems. The revolution, which, according to Marx was to abolish capitalism and do away with all the world's ills, happened to begin in Russia, and it is the duty of all good Communists to spread it. No real good can come to any country without a bloody revolution thinks the Communist. "For my part, after weighing this theory carefully, and after admitting the whole of its indictment of bourgeois capitalism, I find myself definitely and strongly opposed to it," declares Russell. The verdict of this leader of radical thought after his investigations in Russia has created consternation among the "intellectuals," we are told. He writes, describing a typical Russian "Red:"

"The Communist who sincerely believes the party creed is convinced that private property is the root of all evil; he is so certain of this that he shrinks from no measures, however harsh which seem necessary for constructing and preserving the Communist state. He spares himself as little as he spares others. He works sixteen hours a day and foregoes his Saturday half-holiday. He volunteers for any difficult or dangerous work which needs to be done, such as clearing away piles of infected corpses left by Kolchak or Denikin. In spite of his position of power and his control of supplies, he lives an austere life. He is not pursuing personal ends, but aiming at the creation of a new social order.

"The same motives, however, which make him austere make him also ruthless. Marx has taught that Communism is fatally predestined to come about; this fits in with the oriental traits in the Russian character and produces a state of mind not unlike that of the early successors of Mohammed. Opposition is crushed without mercy, and without shrinking from the methods of the Czarist police, many of whom are still employed at their old work. Since all evils are due to private property, the evils of the Bolshevik regime, while it has to fight private property, will automatically cease as soon as it has succeeded.

"These views are the familiar consequences of fanatical belief. To an English mind they re-enforce the conviction upon which English life has been based ever since 1688, that kindliness and tolerance are worth all the creeds in the world—a view which, it is true, we do not apply to other nations or to subject races.

The Communists have better food than other people. If they are of some political importance they can obtain motor cars or telephones. Also they are less exposed to the unwelcome attentions of the police and the Extraordinary Commission. Mr. Russell says that before he went to Russia he imagined he was going to see a new form of representative government in operation in which the celebrated Soviet system had been developed to the nth power. What was his surprise, then, to find that the Soviet system is moribund, all the real power being in the hands of the Communist class, where it seems destined to remain perpetually under the peculiar methods employed in Russia for giving the victory to Government candidates, of which we read:

"In the first place, the voting is by show of hands, so that all who vote against the Government are marked men. In the second place, no candidate who is not a Communist can have any printing done, the printing-works being all in the hands of the state. In the third place, he can not address any meeting, because the halls all belong to the state. The whole of the press are of course official; no independent daily is permitted. In spite of all these obstacles, the Mensheviki have succeeded in winning about forty seats out of one thousand five hundred in the Moscow Soviet, by being known in certain large factories where the electoral campaign could be conducted by word of mouth.

"But although the Moscow Soviet is nominally sovereign in Moscow, it is really only a body of electors who choose the executive committee of forty, out of which in turn is chosen the Presidium, consisting of nine men who meet daily and have all the power. The Moscow Soviet, as a whole, is supposed to meet once a week, but did not meet while we were in Moscow. The Presidium, on the contrary, meets daily. Of course, it is easy for the Government to exercise pressure over the election of the Executive Committee, and again over the election of the Presidium. It must be remembered that effective protest is impossible, owing to the absolutely complete suppression of free speech and free press. The result is that the Presidium of the Moscow Soviet consists only of orthodox Communists.

"I never came across a Communist by chance; the people whom I met in the streets or in the villages, when I could get into conversation with them, almost invariably said they were of no party. The only other answer I ever had was from the peasants, who openly stated that they were Czarists. It must be said that the peasants' reasons for disliking the Bolsheviki are very inadequate. It is said—and all I saw confirmed the assertion—that the peasants are better off than they ever were before. I saw no one—man, woman, or child—who looked underfed in the villages. The big landowners are dispossessed, and the peasants have profited. But the town and the army still need nourishing, and the Government has nothing to give the peasants in return for food except paper, which the peasants resent having to take."

The Communist party is composed of different factions, although thus far, we are told, external pressure has prevented disunion. Mr. Russell divides the personnel into three classes:

"There are first the old revolutionists, tested by years of persecution. These men have most of the highest posts. Prison and exile have made them tough and fanatical, and rather out of touch with their own country. They are honest men, with a profound belief that Communism will regenerate the world.

"The second class is the bureaucracy, among whom are to be found most of the men occupying political posts just below the top, consists of young arrivistes who are enthusiastic Bolsheviki because of the material success of Bolshevism. It is these men who make the regime so odious in many ways. With them must be reckoned the army of policemen, spies, and secret agents, largely inherited from the Czarist times, who make their profit out of the fact that no one can live except by breaking the law. This aspect of Bolshevism is exemplified by the Extraordinary Commission, a body practically independent of the Government, possessing its own regiments, which are better fed than the "Red" Army. This body has the power of imprisoning any man or woman without trial on such charges as speculation or counter-revolutionary activity. It has shot thousands without trial, and though now it has nominally lost the power of inflicting the death penalty, it is by no means certain that it has altogether lost it in fact. It has spies everywhere, and ordinary mortals live in terror of it.

"The third class in the bureaucracy consists of men who are not ardent Communists, who have rallied to the Government

(Continued on Page 25)

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-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K and S. B. ..	$375 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	H.$370 B.
North China	Tls. 153
Union of Canton..	Hk. 175
Yangtsze	$28
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 20
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$128
Hongkong Fire...	$318
Shipping	
Indo-China Def...	H.$205 S.
Indo-China Pref..	$18 B.
"Shell"	150/-
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 35 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 18 B.
Oriental Cons.....	
Raub	$1.10 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock .	H.$152
Shanghai Dock ..	Tls. 125 B.
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 25 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf...	Tls. 157
Hongkong Wharf	H.$86½
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 68 B.
Shanghai Land...	Tls. 64½ B.
Weihaiwei Land..	ls. 3
S'hai Hotel Ltd. .	Tls. 55
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 490
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow...	Tls. 385
Oriental	Tls. 190
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 220
Kungyik	Tls. 45
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 28
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 219 B.
Green Island	H.$8.20 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 100 S.
Stores	
Hall & Holts	$12½
Llewellyn	$80
Lane, Crawford...	$83 B.
Moutrie	$40
Watson	Tls. 7 B.
Weeks	$11
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918.	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.70
Chemor United....	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1¼
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B
Dominion	Tls. 5 S.
Guta Kalumpong .	Tls. 4¼ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13
Kamunting	Tls. 8
Kapala	Tls. 0.25
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3
Kroewoek Java ..	Tls. 13
Padang	Tls. 6½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3
Permata	Tls. 1
Repah	Tls. 0.50
Samagaga	Tls. 0.65 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.65
Senawang	Tls. 4
S'hai Klebang ...	Tls. 0.55
Shanghai Malay .	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref..	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½ S.
S'hai Kalantan ..	Tls. 0.55
S'hai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.80
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.80
Tehong	Tls. 14½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4
Miscellaneous	
C. I.& E. Lumber	Tls. 825
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
Shanghai Trams .	Tls. 67
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 84
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone...	Tls. 60 B.
S'hai Waterworks..	Tls. 121

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, October 1.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, October 1:

Rice cleaned (Saigon)	210
Green peas (Japan)	155
Potato starch	150

Le Havre, September 30:

Cotton, First quality	458
„ Second quality	456
„ Third quality	443

Lyons, October 1:

Raw Silks:

Cevennes	240
Italy	275
Syria	250
Japan	250
China	295
Canton	215

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 2, 1920.

Exchange and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/10⅛ = Tls. 3.40
@ exch. 72.5 = Mex. $4.70

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 103¼ = Tls. 0.97
@ exch. 72.5 = Mex. $1.34

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.2875

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 234

Bar Silver 998 touch .. Tls. 111

Copper Cash .. per tael 193.500

Native Interest ..... Tls. 12

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .....
Bank Rate of Discount 7%
Ex., Paris on London .. Fr. 52⅞
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.50¼

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	5/10
London	Demand	5/10¼
India	T.T.	311
Paris	T.T.	1535
Paris	Demand	1538
New York	T.T.	102
New York	Demand	102¼
Hongkong	T.T.	72
Japan	T.T.	50½
Batavia	T.T.	319½
Singapore	T.T.	39½

Bank's Closing Buying Rates

London	Demand	6/
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	6/2
London	4 m/s. Docy.	6/2½
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	6/3¼
London	6 m/s. Docy.	6/3¾
Paris	4 m/s.	1635
New York ...	o/d. Docy.	105
New York ..	4 m/s. Docy.	109¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 6/-= Sh. Tls. 33.33
G.$50 @ exch. 105= Sh. Tls. 47.62
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1585= Sh. Tls. 15.77

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.37 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 5,000 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 .... = Mex. $2.77

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate

For Roubles
Roubles 22,000 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $0.62

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying:	100	Old Roubles	$1.25
„	100	New „	$0.60
Selling:	100	Old „	$1.35
„	100	New „	$0.67½

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR OCTOBER

Hk. Tls.	3.02	@ 5/11¼	£1
„	1	@ 1563	Fr. 17.41
„	0.87	@ 103	Gold $1
„	1	@ 49½	Yen 2.25
„	1	@ 323½	Rs. 3.60
„	—	@ —	Roubles —
„	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, October 2, 1920.

Japan Trust Bank Ltd.
Tls. 7.00 November

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 19.00 Cash
Tls. 23.00 October
„ 24.00 November
„ 21.50 December

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 17.80 October
„ 18.20 November
„ 29.50 December

Local Yarn for Standard 16's
Tls. 131.00 October

Local Yarn For Standard 20's
Tls. 140.00 October
„ 139.00 November

Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 136.00 November
„ 135.50 December

Cash Bargain Water-Moon 16/20's
Tls. 135.00 January

Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 26.10 January

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, October 2, 1920.

UNOFFICIAL
Repah Tls. 0.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, October 2, 1920.

OFFICIAL
S'hai Dock Tls. 126.50
Trams "B" Tls. 67.00
Telephones Tls. 69.00

Unofficial Business
S'hai Dock Tls. 126.00

Chartered Stock And Produce Exchange Ltd.

Closing Quotation Of Transactions yesterday

Shanghai, October 2, 1920.

Chinese Bonds 1st year 6%
$19.60 October
$19.70 November

The Chartered S. & P. Ex.
$53.10 October
$54.50 November

Tungchow Cotton
Tls. 26.55 October
„ 26.25 November
„ 26.25 December
„ 26.25 January
„ 26.40 February
„ 26.65 March

Local Yarn for Standard 16's

Cloudy Stork
Tls. 133.40 October
„ 133.50 November
„ 133.10 December

Pozu Ginned Cotton
Tls. 23.20 November

Shanghai Cotton
Tls. 23.20 October
„ 22.65 December

Bean Oil for Standard Kee-Chong-Yeen Oil & Co., Shanghai
Tls. 10.30 October
„ 10.60 December

Honan Bean
Tls. 3.16 October

Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share report dated September 24:

The week under review has seen a little more business passing, most of it due to the impending September Settlement.

There is not much of importance to report from London, but Singapore is suffering from a slump in rubber, which it is to be hoped will prove a temporary phase.

We give below the chief alterations since last week:

Hongkong Banks.—Have been done at $625 and $622½, and close in demand round about this figure.

Hongkong Lands.—At $116 and Central Estates at $112 are wanted.

Hotels.—Are quiet but steady at $141.

Hongkong Docks.—Are featureless at $152, as are Wharves at $86½ but business has been done at $89 for December.

China Sugars.—Have been the medium of a considerable business, quite a large number having been taken off the market at figures varying from $218 to $219 and at the close the market is distinctly firmer with buyers at $219.

Unions.—could be placed at $185.

Hongkong Fires.—Are steady at $218 and Cantons are wanted at $870.

Shells.—Could be placed at 155/-.

Cements.—Are wanted at $8.20, and a fair number of shares have been done for December at relatively higher rates.

Watsons.—Are in strong request at $7, and Hongkong Trams are also wanted at this figure.

Powells.—Might be placed at $18¼.

London Quotations. — Shells £7.13.9d. middle Anglo Egyptians "B" £3 and Indo Chinas (Deferred) £41. 10/-.

Shanghai Docks.—Are in demand in the North at Tls. 120.

Cotton Stocks in Shanghai.—Until the September Settlement is over it will be hard to obtain reliable quotations.

Exchange.—The demand selling rate on London is 4/3¾ and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 71.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, September 15 and 16.—Following were the prices realised at the auction this week:

	Singapore per lb. Cents.
SHEET	
Singapore Standard Ribbed	60½/57½
Off Quality Ribbed ...	57/42
Smoked Fine Plain ...	Nil
Smoked Good Plain ..	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain.	Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain.	Nil
CREPE	
Singapore Standard First Latex	61/59
Off Color Latex	58½/44
Fine Brown	45/37½
Good Brown	37/31½
Good Dark	31/27½
Barky	27/20
SCRAP	
Virgin and Pressed ..	Nil
Loose	Nil
Cupwashing	Nil

Catalogued for Sale: 2,897,875 lbs. (about 1,293 tons).

Sold: 1,124,932 lbs. (about 502 tons.

The feeling at the auctions was extremely weak and there was an entire absence of any genuine demand, buyers only wishing to cover short sales. A large quantity of Lower Grade rubber was withdrawn again, as most sellers did not wish to force buyers to take up their rubber, in the absence of demand, by making an unproportionate curtailment of prices. A few sellers, however, were anxious to part with their holdings even at the greatly reduced prices, and some very cheap parcels changed hands.

Standard Ribbed Smoked Sheet was in fair demand and sold up to 60⅛ cents at the commencement, one lot realising 61¼. There were only a few buyers at this level, however, and before long 59 cents was the best price obtainable. There is a decline of 7 cents on the week for this grade.

Standard Crepe was on offer in small quantities only, and very little business was done. 61 cents was the top price paid, showing a decline of 8½ cents since last auction.

Lower Grades had no definite market value in the absence of demand.

At the continuation this morning, the market was still duller in consequence of London advices, and Standard Sheet only realised 57½ cents.

Meyer and Measor.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, October 1.—Exchange quotations:

London	51.90
New York	14.95
Belgium	105.50
Italy	70.00
Rumania	28.00
Switzerland	239.25
French War Loans:	
3 percent	54.10
4 percent 1917.....	68.85
4½ percent 1918.....	68.65
5 percent	85.70
5 percent 1920.....	100.40

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JAPAN'S MANNERS SUFFER CRITICISM

Committee On Etiquette Wants More Courtesy Shown Toward Foreigners

BRIDES SHOULD SAVE

Bridal Fortune, To Come From Savings, Should Be Brought To New Home

Tokio, September 23.—The committee on etiquette of the Alliance for Improving Living Conditions, at a meeting Monday afternoon in the Education Museum in Ocha-no-mizu, Tokio, decided, says The Japan Advertiser, that brides, in being given in marriage, should be accompanied with what is called "Jisen Kin"—a bridal fortune as a gift to the bridegroom. The committee also passed a resolution to the effect that Japanese manners used in associating with foreigners should be improved.

Among the committee members present were Mrs. Utako Shimoda, Viscountess Hisako Motono, Mrs. Chikako Sakurai, Dr. Yayoi Yoshioka, Mrs. Haruko Hatoyama, Mrs. Tsuneko Irisawa, Mrs. Setsuya Sakurada, Mrs. Koyuye Muramatsu, Mr. Sakuzo Yahagi, Mr. Ichimin Tago, Mr. Kaku Norisugi, Mr. Kingo Homori, Mr. Kojiro Hama, Mr. Yoki Majima, Mr. Osamu Miyata, Mr. Yano, Mr. Togo, Mr. Nakayama, Mr. Noguchi and Mr. Tanabashi. Nearly all these men and women are educators of note or connected with educational work. Mrs. Kikuye Muramatsu is the wife of the former consul to Brazil.

The suggestion to make 30 percent of an annual income a standard sum to be expended for the marriage of the daughter of a middle or lower class family was approved. It was also suggested that the bride should save her money as much as possible, instead of spending it altogether for the marriage ceremony, and bring the savings to her new home.

Regarding the improvement of manners toward foreigners, much criticism was made in the committee about the behavior of the Japanese people by Viscountess Motono, Mrs. Mizono, and others who have been in foreign lands so much. It was pointed out that the Japanese do not know table manners, that school students are discourteous in street cars, and that whenever distinguished foreigners visit Japan geisha dances are given which only make foreigners disgusted.

The practical question of how to improve the manners of Japanese in associating with foreigner will be further discussed in detail by a sub-committee composed of Madam Muramatsu, Mr Norisugi and Mr. Tanabashi.

Bones Reveal Fate Of English Troops

Territorial Battalion Mystery In Fighting About Gallipoli Now Partly Solved

London, August 14.—One of the mysteries of the war—the fate of the Fifth Norfolk Territorials in the fighting at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli—has been partly solved.

Sir Ian Hamilton, in his despatch on the fighting around Anafarta on August 12, 1915, referred to the fate of the battalion as "a very mysterious thing."

On the night of the attack they found themselves less strenuously opposed than the rest of the brigade, and under Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp the men eagerly pressed forward. Some were wounded or exhausted and found their way back to camp.

"But the Colonel, with sixteen officers and 250 men (continue the despatch) still kept pushing on, driving the enemy before him.

"Among these ardent souls was part of a fine company enlisted from the King's Sandringham estates.

"Nothing more was ever seen or heard of any of them. They charged into the forest and were lost to sight and sound. Not one of them ever came back.

The forest into which the battalion so gallantly charged was never retaken by our troops. The few men who fell into the hands of the Turks, it was afterwards found, had fallen out of the attack earlier, and not a man of Colonel Beauchamp's force was made prisoner.

Rev. C. S. Edwards, M. C., of Mersea Island, has just returned from a visit to the Peninsula on graves registration work. He says that on going over the Anafarta Plain he found skeletons of the men of the Fourth and Fifth Norfolks. Fifth Suffolks and Eighth Hampshires over a mile in front of what was afterwards the first line trench.

Apparently the battalions had advanced in perfect order and to all appearances had been caught by machine-gun fire.

One man had taken cover behind a stone, and a large pile of empty cartridge cases round his skeleton showed that he had defended himself to the last.

Just behind the Norfolk front line Mr. Edwards came across the remains of about fifty men who had fallen in a grim hand-to-hand struggle.

REPORT IRISH MIRACLES

Cures Said To Have Been Worked Before Bleeding Statues

Belfast, August 21.—Intense excitement prevails in Templemore, County Tipperary, the scene of the recent murder of Police Inspector Wilson, over what are reported to be remarkable manifestations of healing.

The Churles correspondent of a local newspaper sends details of what he describes as a "miracle," which he says began yesterday evening and still continues.

"About 6 o'clock," he says "all the statues and holy pictures in the house of Thomas Divan, a news agent, began to bleed. Crowds of awed people witnessed the strange manifestation, and wonderful cures are being effected.

"A crippled soldier, who was carried down to Divan's on crutches, with a leg which had been badly shattered by shrapnel in France, walked back from the house with full use of his limbs. He had been three years in a hospital. A little girl, a victim of consumption, was borne into the house, and she, too, was cured.

"People are thronging to Templemore to see the cures, news of which is being discussed throughout Tipperary."

Silk Market

In their report dated October 1 Messrs. William Little and Co write as follows:

Our market for all description continues very quiet. Holder are firm and full prices have been paid for the small business that has been put through.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi from Foochow: Mrs. W. A. Rose, Mr and Mrs. Hutchinson and 3 children, Mr. B. Wood.

Per C.N. s.s. Szechuen from Hongkong: Mrs. Cheshire, Misses Gibbs, Boulton, Messrs. Pearce Tweedlie.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo from Ichang: Mrs. R. Dudley; from Hankow: Messrs. P. O. Bellby, Adg Sto. Grant, T. Rose, Osborn C. M. Williams, C. P. Underhill, Stockley, Leon Walch; from Kiukiang: Mrs. F. E. Baul, Mrs. C. S. Speyer and 3 children, Mrs. Speyer, Mrs. Speyer, Mr. J. Jones, Miss Doreen Buckle, Mrs. J. Carnsley, Mrs. Macgregor, Mr. N. S. Giles.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Tean for Swatow: Mrs. P. C. Worley, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Mikulin, Mr. C. Dietrich; for Hongkong: Comdr. Murdoch, Messrs. Byers, H. J. Taylor, Hawkins, V. A. Perry, G. Mitchell, H. Mills, W. Ward, B. W. Butcher.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Weihaiwei: Mrs. J. R. Saunders, Mrs. M. N. S. Hoy, Messrs. D. Dark, J. H. Richards, M. H. Logan; for Chefoo: Major and Mrs. Irwine, Mrs. Clinton; for Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. Bodde and child, Mr. and Mrs. Raeburn, Miss Raeburn, Messrs. G. C. Maxwell, Honnegar, A. T. Campbell.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru for Kobe: Messrs. S. T. Williamson, D. O. Watling, V. Gunther.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru for Kobe: Messrs. H. S. Groller, J. L. Dodds, H. Fiege, A. P. Olbing, B. L. Wright, Mrs. T. Tanabe.

Siccawei Weather Reports

1.—The typhoon of Japan makes for the Kuriles, off eastern Nippon, with strong cyclonic winds, all round. The S depression is weakening to the S of the Pratas. Pressures increasing in the Yangtsze Valley; moderate monsoon along our coasts. Weather cool and fine at most places in N China; overcast in the South.

2.—Weather overcast but still cool and fine. The rise of pressure continues about the normal level. Constant ENE monsoon.

-JACK DEMPSEY-

WORLD'S CHAMPION is coming

WATCH FOR HIM!

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 28)

TIBETAN CURIOS

When you are interested in hand painted Tibetan coloured pictures, real Tibetan coloured woolen rugs, Tibetan Buddhas, Prayer Wheels, Tibetan Coins, or any other Tibetan Article, just send along one dollar in unused Chinese Postage stamps, and I will inform you of price of article you are interested in and furnish you with any information you require re Tibetan Curios, coins, etc. Address: MR. ELLY WIDLER, TA-TSIEN-LU, SZECHUEN PROVINCE.

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FOR SALE

The U.S.S. SAMAR will be sold at the U.S. Navy Purchasing Office, No. 20 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, China, by sealed proposals to be opened at 10:00 a.m. on December 20, 1920.

The SAMAR was built at Cavite, P.I., in 1885. Length 121 feet, Beam 17 feet, 10 inches. Mean draft 7 ft. Displacement when in commission 243 Tons.

The vessel will be ready for inspection on September 10th. Appraised value $28,000.00 U.S. Currency. Further information and blank proposals may be had by applying to the U.S. Navy Purchasing Office.

32505

The Banque Industrielle de Chine

will receive from now on until 30th November 1920, subscriptions to the 6% New French Government Loan of 1920, and grant most favourable terms to intending subscribers.

32507

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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND TO HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST interim dividend at the rate of six percent (twelve shillings per share), less income tax at 6s. in the £, in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1920, has been duly declared upon the share capital of the Company, and will be payable against presentation of Coupon No. 14 (accompanied by the declaration required by H.B.M. Government, forms for which are obtainable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) on and after the first day of October, 1920, in sterling at The Eastern Bank, Ltd., 4 Crosby Square, London, E. C., or may be negotiated in local currency at the demand buying rate on London for coupons on date of lodgement at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Coupons must be left with the Bankers two clear days for examination before payment.

L. W. HAWKINS,
Secretary.

32418

NOTICE

I have acquired the goodwill of the late firm of Ellis and Hays, Solicitors and Advocates, and will carry on business under that name at 8 Peking Road, Shanghai.

(Signed) A. M. PRESTON,
Solicitor.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1920.

32492

5 de OUTUBRO

A Comissao Directora e os Socios do CLUB PORTUGUES teem a honra de convidar todos os Portugueses residentes em Shanghai para uma reunião commemorativa do decimo Aniversario da Proclamacao da Republica em Portugal que se ha de realizar no Jardim do Club no dia 5 do corrente mes desde as 5 ate as 7 horas da tarde.

1 de Outubro de 1920.

111, North Szechuen Road Extension.

O PRESIDENTE
JOSE MARIA TAVARES.

32480

NOTICE

During my absence from China, or until further notice Mr. Paul Hutchinson will serve as Acting Manager of the METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE IN CHINA, INC. with authority to sign Per Pro for the Corporation. Mr. Herbert I. Smith has been appointed Assistant.

W. H. LACY Manager.
METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE IN CHINA

Shanghai, October 1st, 1920.

32542

Municipal Notification

No. 2758

6 per cent Sterling Loan 1920. £750,000

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscription list for Debentures in this Loan has been closed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, September 30, 1920.

32510

NOTICE

We beg to announce that THE SHANGHAI AUCTIONEERS COMPANY have commenced business as AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, APPRAISERS FIRE LOSS ADJUSTERS, GENERAL BROKERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, AND COAL MERCHANTS, under the name and style of "THE SHANGHAI AUCTIONEERS COMPANY" with offices and auction rooms at No. 97 Szechuen Road, (formerly Bianchi's)

THE SHANGHAI AUCTIONEERS COMPANY
LAWRENCE K. KENTWELL.
Acting Chairman.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1920.

NOTICE

MR. FRANCIS WILLIAM WHITE (Late of Messrs. L. Moore and Co.) has this date been appointed MANAGER to "The Shanghai Auctioneers Company."

THE SHANGHAI AUCTIONEERS COMPANY
LAWRENCE K. KENTWELL.
Acting Chairman.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1920.

32493

Municipal Notification

No. 2759

Licensed Premises

NOTICE is hereby given that the following additional licence condition to be known as No. 1A, will be enforced in the case of all Licensed Premises with effect from October 1.

1-A That the General Municipal Rate payable in respect of the said premises be paid within fourteen days after the date on which it shall become due for payment.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, October 1, 1920.

32511

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Municipal Notification

No. 2762

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1930

Price of issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920 the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 247 Kiangse Road to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.

32501

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31846

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

70th MEETING.
11th October, 1920.
(Monday)

First Saddling Bell at 1.00 p.m. Sharp.

Attention to Members

Entries for all events close at 7 p.m. on Monday, 4th October, 1920, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry Forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

32478

The International Recreation Club

SPECIAL ENTRIES

The Kiangwan St. Leger and The Kiangwan Challenge Cup will take place on the 30th October and 27th November, 1920, respectively.

Entries for the above two events close at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, 6th October 1920, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

The International Recreation Club

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS

Intending subscribers are requested to send their names to the undersigned not later than 7 p.m. on Wednesday, 6th October, 1920.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

32479

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French Municipal School building.

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The "Alliance Francaise," to which are welcomed all foreigners, has a large French lending library and reading room opened to members every day from 9 a.m. to 12 and from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. (except on Monday and Sunday afternoon)

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Beginning on Monday, October 11th, a French course will be organised for adults, exclusively foreigners, at Ecole Municipale Francaise. There will be 2 and if possible 3 divisions; one for beginners, one for those who have already learnt French, and the third for those who, knowing French well, want only practice and conversation on literary or commercial subjects.

All attending these classes will have free access to the library.

For each division classes will be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 6 to 7 p.m.

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CH. GROSBOIS,
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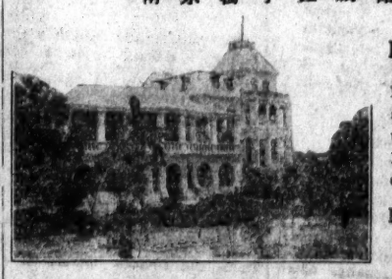

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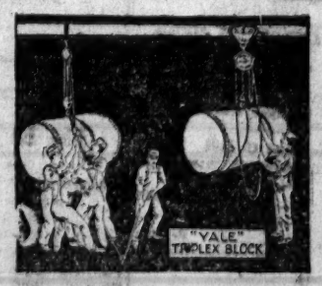

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L. ARDAIN, Manager.

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Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. TSENG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $13,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STAMP.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	26,060,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup-Tls. 2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendse)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Manchouli	Tientsin
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,860.00
Reserve Fund ...	$1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,295.65

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Yusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ..Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves .....Fr. 12,027,956

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangemements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted

L. STRAETMANS
Manager

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £1,000,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S.Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

FUNG TSZ-KING,
Act. Manager

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 435,461.90

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2612 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Posis New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
MENG CHIA. T D. Woo, Acting Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus $10,000,000
Undivided Profits: U.S. $3,200,000

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.
Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolosan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street
Branches:

China	Japan
Canton	Kobe
Hankow	Yokohama
Harbin	
Hongkong	Java
Peking	Batavia
Shanghai	Sourabaya
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Panama
Dominican Republic	Colon
Barahona	Panama
Puerto Plata	
San Pedro de Macoris	Philippine Islands
Sanches	Cebu
Santiago	Manila
Santo Domingo	
India	Straits Settlements
Bombay	Singapore
Calcutta	
Rangoon	

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Italy
Buenos Aires	Genoa
Once (Buenos Aires)	Peru
Rosario	Lima
Belgium	Porto Rico
Antwerp	Ponce
Brussels	San Juan
Brazil	South Africa
Bahia	Cape Town
Pernambuco	Spain
Porto Alegre	Barcelona
Rio de Janeiro	Madrid
Santos	Trinidad
Sao Paulo	Port of Spain
Chile	Uruguay
Santiago	Montevideo
Valparaiso	Calle Rondean (Montevideo)
Colombia	Venezuela
Barranquilla	Caracas
Bogota	Ciudad Bolivar
Medellin	Maracaibo
Cuba	
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Banque industrielle de China

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,000
Capital paid up .. „ 75,000,000
Reserve ..... „ 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTE

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS
BRANCHES:
Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application
Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

S. LION
Manager

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 17,353,284 (about £1,446,107)
Special Reserve: Guilders 25,160,000 (about £2,096,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermassin	Palembang
Bandoeng	Penang
Cheribon	Pontianak
Djember	Rangoon
Djokjakarta	Semarang
Hongkong	Singapore
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Pekalongan	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Acting Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd

Authorised Capital $2,000,000
Paid up Capital 1,000,000
Reserve Fund 200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking an exchange business transacted
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit account opened on terms according to arrangement

LI TSE FONG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies in principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager

THE CHEKIANG INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

Established 1908

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	81,425.61
Resources	10,000,000.00

Financing China's Imports & Exports

For purposes of commercial financing, we establish credits here and abroad, thru our Foreign Correspondents, for importers and exporters in Sterling and U.S. Dollar Credits, as well as other currencies on arrangements.

We invite communications and inquiries concerning our facilities and services.

THE CHEKIANG INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

U 39 Peking Road,
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

LI MING,
Manager.

Telephones: C. 3145 Mgr's. Office: C. 2147 General Office
Cable Address: "Chindusbank," Shanghai.

ASIA
BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

An American Institution

HEAD OFFICE
NEW YORK CITY
35 Broadway.

HEAD OFFICE
FOR FAR EAST
SHANGHAI
(Corner Kiukiang & Kiangse Rds).

All descriptions of Banking Business trausacted in any part of the world.

A Research Bureau has been established io facilitate and promote trade between the U. S. and China.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS:
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Cable Address, 'BANKASIA"
Shanghai Telephone Central 1825.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinatti	

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manger
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000
HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK
Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York — Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO — SEATTLE
PARIS — TOKYO — YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 7 Kiukiang Road, Telephone C. 5874-5875

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

TEACH YOUR CHILDREN "HOW TO SAVE"

By depositing money regularly with this Bank, you are teaching your children the habit of saving. When they are twenty years old, they will find it a great help. The following table shows handsome totals that a monthly deposit of $3 will grow into:—

Age	Amount	Age	Amount
1	$ 37.17	11	$ 710.54
2	76.88	12	821.12
3	119.98	13	943.09
4	167.53	14	1,077.66
5	220.72	15	1,226.05
6	280.44	16	1,389.58
7	348.72	17	1,569.91
8	427.73	18	1,768.70
9	519.10	19	1,987.74
10	610.17	20	2,229.29

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 9 NINGPO ROAD
HONGKEW BRANCH: 15 N. SZECHUEN ROAD

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report dated October 1:

The September Settlement was carried through on Wednesday last and the local share market has shown a slightly better tone since. Buyers of Docks are freely quoted at Tls. 125 cash Buyers today and forward business has been done at Tls. 126-128 for December.

Rubbers are practically neglected owing to the recent heavy slump in the selling price of the row material.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

(Commercial and Industrial Bank of China)
中華商業銀行

Established by American and Chinese capitalists under special charter of the Government of China issued April 12th, 1919.

	U. S.
Authorized Capital	$10,000,000.
Paid up Capital	$5,000,000.

Head Office: PEKING
President, Hon. Chien Nen Shun
American Vice President, James A. Thomas, Esq.
Chinese Vice President, Hsu Un Yuen, Esq.

Correspondents in New York:
Chase National Bank
Hayden, Stone and Company
American Foreign Banking Corporation

The Bank is closely associated with a number of the leading financial institutions in the United States and has a wide connection of important capitalists in China, and is prepared to give financial facilities to assist its clients in initiating and developing solid commercial and industrial undertakings in China.

The Bank receives deposits; grants loans; issues drafts and makes telegraphic transfers; buys and sells foreign exchange; issues commercial and circular letters of credit; collects bills, checks and other documents; and does other general banking business.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
11 Nanking Road
Telephones, Central 5841 and 5842.
Shanghai Manager, H. A. ALLEN
LOUIS SHEN,
SOOYII K. SHEN,
Assistant Manager.

淮海實業銀行
Hwei Hai Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Founded and organized by Chang Chien and Chang Cha 1919

Head Office:
NANTUNGCHOW
Shanghai Branch:
22 KIUKIANG ROAD

Capital $1,000,000

Tels: Managers' Office Cen. 5803
General Office: Cen. 5802

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Chang Chien Jr.
General Manager
S. S. Yang
Manager
C. C. Hsu
Sub-Manager
C. Chu
General Secretary
C. P. Chow
Manager Foreign Dep't

Shanghai Trust Co.

We undertake the duties of trustees; purchase and sale of property; take charge of rentals; and write fire and marine insurance at lowest current rates.

Shanghai Trust Co.

38 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Bolshevism, 'Aristocratic' And 'Militant'

(Continued from Page 21)

since it has proved itself stable and who work for it either out of patriotism or because they enjoy the opportunity of developing their ideas freely without the obstacle of traditional institutions. Among this class are to be found men of the type of the successful business man, men with the same sort of ability as is found in the American self-made trust magnate, but working for success and power, not for money. There is no doubt that the Bolsheviki are successfully solving the problem of enlisting this kind of ability in the public service without permitting it to amass wealth as it does in capitalistic communities.

This is, perhaps, their greatest success so far outside the domain of war. It makes it possible to suppose that, if Russia is allowed to have peace, an amasing industrial development may take place, making Russia a rival of the United States. The Bolsheviki are industrialists in all their aims; they love everything in modern industry except the excessive rewards of the capitalists. And the harsh discipline to which they are subjecting the workers is calculated, if anything can, to give them the habits of industry and honesty which have hitherto been lacking and which alone prevent Russia from being one of the foremost industrial countries."

Mr. Russell saw Trotsky Lenin, and Gorky during his stay in Russia, the two last named granting him interviews. We read:

Soon after my arrival in Moscow I had an hour's conversation with Lenin in English, which he speaks fairly well. An interpreter was present, but his services were scarcely required. I have never met a personage so destitute of self-importance. He looks at his visitors very closely, and screws up one eye which seems to increase alarmingly the penetrating power of the other. He laughs a great deal; at first his laugh seem merely friendly and jolly, but gradually I came to feel it rather grim. He is dictatorial, calm incapable of fear, extraordinarily devoid of self-seeking, an embodied theory. The materialistic conception of history, one feels is his lifeblood. He resembles a professor in his desire to have the theory understood, and in his contempt with those who misunderstand or disagree, as also in his love of expounding. I got the impression that he despises a great many people and is an intellectual aristocrat.

"I asked him next whether he thought it possible to establish Communism firmly and fully in a country containing such a large majority of peasants. He admitted that it was difficult, and laughed over the exchange the peasant is compelled to make of food for paper; the worthlessness of Russian paper struck him as comic. But he said—what is no doubt true—that things will right themselves when there are goods to offer to the peasant. For this he looks partly to electrification in industry, which, he says, is a technical necessity in Russia, but will take ten years to complete. He spoke with enthusiasm, as they all do, of the great scheme for generating electrical power by means of peat. Of course he looks to the raising of the blockade as the only radical cure; but he was not very hopeful of this being achieved thoroughly or permanently except through revolution in other countries. Peace between Bolshevik Russia and capitalist countries, he said, must always be insecure; the Entente might be led by weariness and mutual dissensions to conclude peace, but he felt convinced that the peace would be of brief duration.

"He described the division between rich and poor peasants and the government propaganda among the latter against the former leading to acts of violence which he seemed to find amusing. He spoke as though the dictatorship over the peasant would have to continue a long time because of the peasant's desire for free trade. He said he knew from statistics (what I can well believe) that the peasants have had more to eat these last two years than they ever had before. "and yet they are against us," he added a little, wistfully.

"I think if I had met him without knowing who he was I should not have guessed that he was a great man; he struck me as too opinionated and narrowly orthodox. His strength comes, I imagine, from his honesty: courage, and unwavering faith—religious faith in the Marxian gospel, which takes the place of the Christian martyr's bones of paradise, except that it is less egotistical. He has as little love of liberty as the Christians who suffered under Diocletian and retaliated when they acquired power. Perhaps love of liberty is incompatible with whole-hearted belief in a panacea for all human ills. If so, I can not but rejoice in the skeptical temper of the western world.

"Trotsky, whom the Communists do not by any means regard as Lenin's equal, made more impression upon me from the point of view of intelligence and personality, though not of character. I saw too little of him, however, to have more than a very superficial impression. He has bright eyes, military bearing, lightning intelligence, and magnetic personality. He is very good-looking, with admirable wavy hair; one feels he would be irresistible to women. I felt in him a vein of gay good humor so long as he was not crossed in any way. I thought, perhaps wrongly, that his vanity was even greater than his love of power—the sort of vanity that one associates with an artist or actor. The comparison with Napoleon was forced upon one. But I had no means of estimating the strength of his Communist conviction, which may be very sincere and profound.

"An extraodinary contrast to both these men was Gorky, with whom I had a brief interview in Petrograd. He was in bed, apparently dying and obviously heart-broken. He begged me, in anything I might say about Russia, always to emphasise what Russia has suffered. He supports the Government—as I should do if I were a Russian—not because he thinks it faultless, but because the possible alternatives are worse. One felt in him a love of the Russian people which make their present martyrdom almost unbearable and prevents the fanatical faith by which the pure Marxians are upheld. I felt him the most lovable, and to me the most sympathetic, of all the Russians I saw. I wished for more knowledge of his outlook. But he spoke with difficulty and was constantly interrupted by terrible fits of coughing, so I could not stay. All the intellectuals whom I met—a class who have suffered terribly—expressed their gratitude to him for what he has done on their behalf. The materialistic conception of history is all very well, but some care for the higher things of civilisation is a relief. The Bolsheviki are sometimes said to have done great things for art but I could not discover that they had done more than preserve something of what existed before. When I questioned one or them on the subject, he grew impatient and said: "We haven't time for a new art any more than for a new religion." Unavoidably, the atmosphere is one in which art can not flourish, because art is anarchic and resistant to organisation. Gorky has done all that one man could to preserve the intellectual and artistic life of Russia. But he is dying, and perhaps it is dying, too."

Mr. Russell reminds us that the disagreeable features of the Bolshevik regime are chiefly due to Russian industrial paralysis and the bitter war the Government has had to carry on, from which harshness, espionage, and a curtailment of liberty result unavoidably. Peace and trade, he thinks, are the sole cure for the evils from which Russia is suffering. Unlike many observers who predict that the Bolshevik Government is doomed to fall soon, Russell is of the opinion that the existing Government is stable. Russia is not ready for any form of democracy, he says, and the dictatorship now in operation there is what the country needs. He regards as open to grave criticism the representation of the Bolsheviki that they are allies of western advanced Socialism, however, stating that for their international program nothing is to be said. But he is inclined to favor their national government, which, he says, is performing a necessary task in developing efficiency among a lazy and undisciplined population, preparing to develop the natural resources of the country and abolishing illiteracy. He goes on:

But if we continue to refuse peace and trade, I do not think the Bolsheviki will go under. Russia will endure great hardships in the years to come, as before. But the Russians are inured to misery as no western nation is; they can live and work under conditions which we should find intolerable. The Government will be driven more and more, from mere self-preservation, into a policy of imperialism. The Entente has been doing everything to expose Germany to a Russian invasion of arms and leaflets, by allowing Poland to engage in a disastrous war and compelling Germany to disarm. All Asia lies open to Bolsheviki ambitions.

"The Russia Government is not imperialistic in spirit, and would prefer peace to conquest. The country is weary of war and denuded of goods. But if the western Powers insist upon war, another spirit, which is already beginning to show itself, will become dominant. Conquest will be the only alternative to submission. Asiatic conquest will not be difficult. But for us, from the imperialist standpoint, it will mean utter ruin. And for the Continent it will mean revolutions, civil wars, economic cataclysms. The policy of crushing Bolshevism by force was always foolish and criminal; it has now become impossible and fraught with disaster. Our own Government, it would seem, has begun to realise the dangers; let us hope it realises them sufficiently to enforce its view against opposition. If not, the Great War (as we still call it) will have been only the prelude to a conflagration compared with which it will seem to have been a mere frontier skirmish."

In substantial agreement with Mr. Russell's objection to intervention, the Richmond news Leader points out that "men's fears of the spread of Bolshevism have made indorsement of every anti-Bolshevik program, no matter how chimerical, a part of the creed of patriotism. On this policy, which it finds still advocated by President Wilson and the French Government, The News comments:

"Nothing that has been written of the excesses of the Bolshevik rule falls short of what the Bolsheviki would do if they were put to it. To sympathise with their tenets is to approve the rule of the most bloodthirsty and rapacious minority seen in history. But opposition to the Bolsheviki ought not to postulate a policy of non-intercourse when no other policy holds out the slightest promise of relief—barring only the now-impossible, a general military offensive against the "Reds." It speaks well for the sanity of Mr. Wilson that, with all his liberalism, the spectacle of Bolshevism is unspeakably abhorrent to him. But there is such a thing as being compelled to parley with a murderer when that murderer has his pistol at the head of a helpless people."

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

Commencing Thursday, Oct. 7th at 9.15 p.m.

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY

In a repertoire of new plays

Thursday and Friday — "Nothing but the Truth"

Tues. and Weds. — "The Yellow Ticket"

Saturday and Monday — "Billeted"

Thursd y, Friday, October 14 and 15 — "The Naughty Wife"

Saturday, October 16 — "Lord Richard in the Pantry"

Plans at Moutries. Manager—Philip Carlton

NEW HELEN

Haining Road

(THE HOUSE FOR SERIALS)

SUNDAY MATINEE

"MYSTERY OF 13"

11th and 12th Episodes.

"Elmo The Mighty"

17th and 18th Episodes. Four Final Parts.

SUNDAY EVENING

"Mystery of 13"

11th and 12th Episodes.

"Strange Case of Norman Stevens"

Gripping Drama. Two Parts.

Also

TWO GREAT LAUGH-PROVOKING COMEDIES.

MONDAY PROGRAMME

"Mystery of 13"

13th and 14th Episodes.

"Adventures of Maciste"

9th and 10th Episodes.

Two Shows Every Evening. Performance Commences from 6.30 Every Evening, from Monday throughout Winter Months.

Explanation of the story during screening of the pictures made by two Translators, in Cantonese and Shanghai Dialects.

Stalls 20 Cents, Dress Circle 30 Cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME

October 3rd and Matinee Today

Presenting

ELSIE FERGUSON

IN A PICTURIZATION OF

"Barbary Sheep"

A

Paramount Feature

and

ALL THE MACK SENNETT GIRLS

in

"A Bedroom Blunder"

Two Parts Comedy

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TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT

MUSIC SINGING DANCING ENTERTAINING

Not A Dull Moment

Phone: W. 115 R. L. ELLIS, Manager

Towa Cinema

No. 4 Woochang Road

PROGRAMME for 30th September

1. AUSTRIAN SCENERY
2. COMEDY
3. THE MOLE

INTERVAL

4. JAPANESE DRAMA EDOZO ARASHI

VICTORIA THEATRE

SHOWING on October 3rd

TYRONE POWER AND FRANCES BURNHAM

In a Six-Part Picturization—Photographically Beautiful and Artistically Pleasing

"THE LORELEI OF THE SEA"

250 Diving Choruses 250 Swimming Ballets

A Hundred per cent perfect production with the most beautiful scenes ever put upon the screen.

Showing also the New Mack Sennett Comedy "SHE LOVED HIM PLENTY"

"THE HOUSE of TEARS" and "MACISTE"

Matinee Today at 3.15 p.m. Showing | "FATTY in CONEY ISLAND" "SHE LOVED HIM PLENTY" | and Two New Episodes of "THE CARTER CASE"

THE HOUSE of the MOST CAREFULLY SELECTED FEATURES!

APOLLO THEATRE

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Oct. 4th, 5th, and 6th.

PATHE PRESENTS

A COMPLETE DRAMATIZATION OF THE FAMOUS NOVEL

7 chapters **"WORK"** 28 parts

BY

EMILE ZOLA

SHOWING SECOND CHAPTER ENTITLED

THE **"APOSTOLATE"** Featuring

Huguett DUFLOS de la Comedie Francaise — MATHOT — Raphel DUFLOS de la Comedie Francaise

Now after the great war there are many social problems which seem to be very acute.

But the greatest and most difficult is the capital and labor problem.

COME ON and

OPEN YOUR EYES TO THE MOST IMPORTANT PICTURE OF ALL

It's a story of deep heart interest, and with evey reel you will know how to better your social life.

AT THE **APOLLO** On Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, October 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th.

AN EXTRA SPECIAL ATTRACTION

WOMAN!

The RIDDLE of the AGES!

BLANCHE SWEET in The DEADLIER SEX by BAYARD VEILLER

WHY is she so DEADLY?

BECAUSE the passions of an uncultured age flamed in the breast of this American beauty.

BECAUSE the spirits of SAPPHO, MONA LISA and CLEOPATRA welled up in her soul!

YOU WILL ENJOY this powerful six-part drama.

BECAUSE she fought with the deadly weapon of the eternal woman.

She tricked the Wall Street Lion to the Maine Woods, snubbed him, belittled him, showed him how useless was money, and brought the Lion to heel.

A BATTLE OF A HEART-STRONG MAN AND A HEART-STRONG GIRL.
A SUPER PRODUCTION YOU WILL LONG REMEMBER.

MATINEE TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

"WORK"

EMILE ZOLA'S Famous production

Chapter 1st. "THE WORK" Featuring

MATHOT and an all star cast

TO-NIGHT at 9:15 p.m.

MABEL NORMAND

IN

"PINTO"

Written and Directed by Victor Schertzinger.
Oh, Boy! she'll corral every laugh in your system.

"SNUB" POLLARD IN

"HELLO UNCLE!"

One-Reel Comedy

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwahta, Captain Hansen, will leave on Sunday, October 3, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Captain J. Johannesen, will leave on Monday, October 4, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Kutwo, 2,664 Tons, Captain James, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, October 4, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Tuckwo, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, October 5, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Szechuen, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Tuesday, October 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nganking, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woosung, Capt. F. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, October 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McAdam, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, October 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Woosang, 1,783 Tons, Captain Forrster, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Thursday, October 7, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Loongwo, 3,925 Tons, Captain Pindelson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, October 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, October 4, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday, October 5, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning, October 5. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtee, Captain A. G. Sauyshan, will leave on Tuesday morning, October 5. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Capt. E. Monkman, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain C. W. Puckett, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, October 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kweilin, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Sunday, October 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow, Captain J. R. Shearer, will leave on Sunday, October 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Yushun, Catpain J. H. Davis, will leave on Tuesday morning, October 5. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien Capt. K. E. Quehben, will leave from the F. Bund on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Captain H. M. Sorensen, will leave on Tuesday morning, October 5. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chekiang, Captain E. L. Jones, will leave on Thursday, October 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. Kwangping, on October 9, 1920. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1114.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki, Inland Sea, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.—The s.s. Korea Maru, 20,000 tons, Captain M. Jin, will be despatched on Sunday, October 3. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For passage apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA. T. N. Alexander, Manager.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Tuesday, October 5, 1920

The tender Gatzlaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Nankin will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Thursday, October 7, 1920

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Armand Behic will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 2 p.m.

Friday, October 8, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct.	3	— Seattle, etc.	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Oct.	4	— Seattle	West Himrod	Am.	S. & Dix
Oct.	6	— Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Oct.	8	— San Francisco	†Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct.	9	— San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Oct.	9	— Baltimore	Woonsocket	Am.	S. & Dix
Oct.	12	— Boston & N. York	Eldena	Am.	Adl. Line
Oct.	14	— San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Oct.	15	— San Francisco	†Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Oct.	18	— New York	Genoa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct.	20	— Seattle	West Jena	Am.	S. & Dix
Oct.	23	— San Francisco	E. Trador	Am.	S. & Dix
Oct.	23	— Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	
Oct.	23	— San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Oct.	24	— Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Oct.	27	— San Francisco	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	30	— San Francisco	West Harta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Oct.	30	— Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct.	31	— San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov.	2	— Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Nov.	4	— San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	China Mail
Nov.	6	— San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Nov.	7	— Seattle	W. of Montana	Am.	Adl. Line
Nov.	9	— San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	China Mail
Nov.	12	— Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov.	12	— Boston & New York	C. of Joliet	Am.	Adl. Line
Nov.	20	— Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec.	4	— San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec.	7	— San Francisco	†China	Am.	China Mail
Dec.	18	— Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct.	3	— Kobe	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	6	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct.	9	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yasata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	11	— N'saki, K., Y'hama	Hanasaki Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	12	— N'saki, K., Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct.	13	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nilgata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	19	— N'saki, K., Y'hama	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct.	5	— Liverpool, etc.	Titan	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	6	— London, etc.	†Nankin	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Oct.	7	— Marseilles, etc.	†Armand Behic	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Oct.	8	— Bombay, etc.	†Dumra	Br.	M. M. Co.
Oct.	12	— Liverpool, etc.	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	14	— London, etc.	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	14	— London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	16	— Hamburg, etc.	Nagato Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	16	— London, etc.	†Kashgar	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Oct.	21	— Antwerp, etc.	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	21	— Hamburg, etc.	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	24	— Liverpool, etc.	Wakasa M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct.	25	— London, etc.	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	28	— Liverpool, etc.	Telamon	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	30	— Trieste, etc.	†Africa	Ital.	Dod & Co.
Nov.	4	— Liverpool etc.	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	10	— Rotterdam, etc.	E. Cloud	Am.	Adl. Line
Nov.	11	— Antwerp, etc.	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	13	— Liverpool, etc.	E. Admiral	Am.	Adl. Line
Nov.	18	— Antwerp, etc.	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	25	— Liverpool, etc.	Telemachus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	2	— Antwerp, etc.	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	2	— Liverpool	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	9	— L'pool, G'gow	Menon	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct.	3	2.00	S. H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct.	4	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Oct.	4	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	5	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.
Oct.	5	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	5	—	A. H'kong, C'ton	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.
Oct.	5	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	5	—	Takao, Keelung	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Oct.	6	—	Hongkong	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Oct.	6	—	Manila, Hongkong	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	7	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	8	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct.	12	—	Hongkong	Montearle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct.	16	—	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	21	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	China Mail

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct.	3	—	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct.	3	D.L.	Chefoo & Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	5	D.L.	Newchwang	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	5	—	Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Oct.	5	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	5	3.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Oct.	5	—	Tientsin, etc.	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Oct.	5	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	7	D.L.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Jap.	K.M.A.
Oct.	9	8.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct.	5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	5	D.L.	Pukow	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangksin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	M.N. Hankow., etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangsing	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Iuenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides, they are about equal at 10 and 11 o'clock.

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 3 h.
fall, at springs 3 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
3h. 7m.	7ft. 10in.	3h. 28m.	9ft. 4in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides).

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
2	10	2	32

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
9.46 p.m.	9.54 a.m.	6h. 55m.	5h. 44m.	5h. 10m.	6h. 29m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For October 30.08in.
764.1 mm.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, YANKING, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "NGANKIN" ..... sails midnight, Oct. 5th.
S.S. "WOOSUNG" ..... sails October 6th, midnight.
S.S. "SHENGKING" ..... sails October 7th, midnight.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "FENGTIEN" ..... sails Oct. 5th, 3 p.m.
S.S. "CHEKIANG" ..... sails October 7th, daylight.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails October 9th, 3 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SHANTUNG" ..... sails October 5th, direct.
S.S. "SINKIANG" ..... Via Amoy, sails Oct. 7th.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" ..... (via Swatow) October 9th.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "CHENAN" ..... sails October 9th.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .....at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
French Bund.

Tel. No.
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

C P O S
Canada - United States - Europe
Through Tickets Issued
Reservations Arranged. Itineraries Planned
Dominion Express Travellers Cheques Sold

SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila-Hongkong	
Emp. of Russia	Oct. 23	*Emp. of Russia	Oct. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 30	†Monteagle	Oct. 10
Emp. of Japan	Nov. 12	†Emp. of Japan	Oct. 31
Emp. of Asia	Nov. 20	*Emp. of Asia	Nov. 6
		*Via Manila	
		†To Hongkong Direct	

1921 ATLANTIC RESERVATIONS
For the season of 1921, in order to properly take care of the requirements of our passengers travelling from the Orient to Europe, we will hold in our Oriental offices an allotment of cabins on our Atlantic steamers. After 1921 sailing dates have been determined, we will be in a position to allot this accommodation.

Freight Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Shanghai.
Telephone Central 181

Passenger Office
Palace Hotel
19 The Bund
Shanghai.
Telephone Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR HONGKONG-MANILA-SINGAPORE
S.S. ELDRIDGE OCT. 24
S.S. ELKTON NOV. 28

Portland, Ore, via Hongkong and Manila
S.S. ABERCOS OCT. 25
S.S. PAWLET NOV. 1
S.S. COAXET NOV. 21

FOR DAIREN AND SEATTLE
S.S. ENDICOTT OCT. 4
S.S. WHEATLAND OF MONTANA NOV. 7
S.S. CITY OF SPOKANE NOV. 17

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE
R. W. BRUCE,
Agent
Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."
Telephone Central 1471.

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
PASSENGER and FREIGHT

For San Francisco via Yokohama, Kobe and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia ...	Oct. 9	S.S. Venezuela ...	Oct. 16
S.S. Venezuela ..	Nov. 6	S.S. Ecuador ...	Nov. 13
S.S. Ecuador	Dec. 4	S.S. Colombia ...	Dec. 11

FREIGHT ONLY.
For Manila and Hongkong
S.S. WEST NIGER .....about ..... Nov. 4
For Japan Ports and San Francisco
S.S. WEST NIGER .....about ..... Nov. 25

SHANGHAI—CALCUTTA SERVICE
FREIGHT ONLY
Calling at Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore and Penang.
S.S. DOYLESTOWN .....about ..... Oct. 11

ROUND THE WORLD FREIGHT SERVICE
Regular monthly sailings for Manila, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said, Alexandria, Marseilles, Barcelona and Baltimore.
S.S. WEST SEQUANA ...about ..... Nov. 10

PANAMA SERVICE
PASSENGER and FREIGHT
Regular Bi-monthly sailings for Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America.

SAN FRANCISCO-BALTIMORE SERVICE
FREIGHT ONLY.
Regular Bi-monthly sailings for Baltimore calling at Cuban Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America, and Cuba.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1B, Nanking Road. Telephone Central 5056.
Palace Hotel Building. Cable Adress "SOLANO."

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU ..... Oct. 3
SIBERIA MARU ..... Oct. 15
TENYO MARU ..... Oct. 31

All steamers of the company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transporation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Building.
Telephone No. 3220.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service Regular Sailings
for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading
to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

Next sailings:—
S.S. "AFRICA" about October 30
*Carrying Passengers.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Union Building. AGENTS Telephone C. 1693

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
SUBJECT TO CHANGE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu

S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons) ..... Nov. 4
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons) ..... Nov. 9
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons) ..... Dec. 7

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING" ..... Oct. 21
S.S. "NILE" ..... Oct. 28
S.S. "CHINA" ..... Nov. 24

For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to

F. R. BARRETT,
Agent.
Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4773"
Corner Szechuen and Kiuklang Ro ads.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU ...	16,000	Capt. K. Okamoto,	Oct. 14
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. U. Tanaka,	Oct. 25

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Marseilles and Liverpool via Ports:

WAKASA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	Oct. 20
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Enya,	Nov. 24

For London, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via Ports:

NAGATO MARU ...	12,000	Capt. K. Kurihara,	Oct. 24
DAKAR MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Kobashi,	Nov. 2

VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

For Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama:—

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Oct. 8
FUSHIMI MARU ...	21,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Dec. 18

VICTORIA AND SEATTLE (Sailing From Kobe)

KASHIMA MARU ...	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Nov. 6

FOR YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI, MOJI AND KOBE

HANASAKI M.	3,000	Capt. T. Odaki,	Oct. 11
KASUGA MARU ...	7,000	Capt. R. Shimizu,	Oct. 12
TAKESHIMA M. ..	4,500	Capt. S. Kimura,	Oct. 19

FOR KOBE

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Seno,	Oct. 25

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Nov. 6

FOR KOBE and OSAKA via MOJI (Osaka May Be Omitted)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	Oct. 6
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Shinohara,	Oct. 9
NIIGATA MARU	5,000	Capt. T. Maatsuda,	Oct. 13
CHIKUGO MARU ...	6,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Oct. 16

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA (Via Japan Ports and San Francisco).

GENOA MARU		Capt. K. Ogura,	Oct. 19

FOR SOUTH AMERICA

For Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro via Durban and Cape Town:—

FOR HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU ...	19,000	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Dec. 17

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. K. Stouno,	Jan. 8, 1921

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

For Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Isl., Townsville, Brishbane, Sydney, Melbourne:—

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kusano,	Oct. 20
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Nov. 17
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Dec. 22

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVIC

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG
and
NEW YORK SERVICE
Manila-New York.

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and full particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY
AGENTS

53 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
FOR LONDON, ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL
S.S. "Eastern Admiral" Nov. 18

FOR LONDON - ANTWERP - ROTTERDAM
S.S. "Eastern Planet" Oct. 10 | S.S. "Eastern Cloud" Nov. 10

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK
S.S. "Eldena" Oct. 12 S.S. "City of Joliet" Nov. 12

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471

STRUTHERS & DIXON
INCORPORATED
Pacific representatives and operators
Green Star Line
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD Steamer	Date	Sailing OUTWARD Steamer	Date
———	———	S.S. West Himrod†	Oct. 4
		S.S. West Jena†	Oct. 20
		S.S. Eastern Trader*	Oct. 23

*San Francisco †Seattle

ATLANTIC SERVICE

Due INWARD Steamer	Date	Sailing OUTWARD Steamer	Date
S.S. Woonsocket	Oct. 7	S.S. Woonsocket	Oct. 9

†Via Panama Canal

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Shanghai, China.
SHANGHAI OFFICE
7 Jinkee Road Tel. Cent. 2557
C. S. HOLMES, Asst. General Manager. W. B. Lunt, Agent.
Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
Y.P.D.W	June 25	Cockchafer	Br. gun-boat
U.S.N.B.	Sep. 18	Elliot 146	Am. destroyer
F.N.B.	Sep. 18	Greer 145	Am. destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Sep. 18	Lea 118	Am. destroyer
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 224	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
2 C	Sep. 13	Seb. Caboto	Ital. gun-boat
F.N.B.	Sep. 18	Tarbell 142	Am. destroyer
2 C	Sep. 29	Wilmington	Am. gunboat
O.D	Sep. 10	Woodlark	Br. gunboat
F.N.B.	Sep. 18	Yarnall 143	Am. destroyer

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines
(Companies Incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "NANKIN"	October 6th
S.S. "KASHGAR"	October 18th
S.S. "NOVARA"	November 8th
S.S. "NELLORE"	November 22nd
S.S. "SOMALI"	December 6th
S.S. "DEVANHA"	December 13th

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DUNERA"	October 10th
S.S. "DILWARA"	November 10th

These vessels convey a limited number of 1st Saloon passengers for EUROPE, transhipping to one of the Indian Mail Steamers at Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "GREGORY APCAR"	October 9th
S.S. "TORILLA"	October 23rd
S.S. "TAKADA"	October 31st

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "ST. ALBANS"	October 4th
S.S. "EASTERN"	October 30th

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2519
Freight: Central 2969

S.S. "West Nomentum" October 16th.

CHINA PACIFIC CO.
Agents for
Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
and
Sudden and Christenson
Cargo Service between
PORTLAND, OREGON
and
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN

Through bills of lading to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—

C. L. Seitz, General Agent
Telephone C. 463
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, 4th Floor.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE, For Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

	Tons	Capt	Arrive	Leave
*ARGUN MARU ...	15,000	S. Yamaga,	Oct. 11	Oct. 14

NEW YORK LINE, For San Francisco, Panama and Cuba via Japan Ports.

*HAGUE MARU ...	15,000	K. Kitano,	Oct. 28	Oct. 30

PUGET SOUND LINE, For Tacoma, Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito,	Oct. 4	Oct. 6

FOR HONGKONG.

MANILA MARU	15,000	I. Hamada,	Oct. 6	Oct. 7

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS, For Dairen via Tientsin.

KEELUNG MARU ...	3,000	N. Kamizawa,	Oct. 3	Oct. 5

FOR FORMOSA, For Takao via Keelung.

KOHOKU MARU ...	5,000	T. Akazawa,	Oct. 4	Oct. 6

Those steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Principal Ports of the world.

Through freight booked from Shanghai for Transhipment at Kobe.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4223, 4234 and 4235. O.S.K., Yangtzepoo Wharf. Tel Nos. Central 2215 East 208 and 212. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	6	— Chinwangtao	Indigirka	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar.	19	— Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Mar.	22	— ———	Chenan	Chi.	W. & Co.
May	30	— Japan	Tosa Maru 10	Jap.	
July	4	— Chinwangtao	Haedan		
July	18	—	Yoro Maru	Jap.	M. S. K.
July	19	—	Friesland	Dut.	
July	27	—	Anlan	Chi.	A.P.Co.
Aug.	8	—	Admiralsins	Am.	A. Line
Sep.	8	— Chinwangtao	Passnt	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Sep.	9	— Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Sep.	12	— Tientsin	Hsintan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep.	13	— Japan	Tolshin Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sep.	14	— River ports	Aquarius	Am.	S. & Dix.
Sep.	16	— Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	16	— Japan	Ayase Maru	Jap.	
Sep.	18	—	Fujisan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sep.	19	— Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Sep.	19	—	Santen Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sep.	19	—	Ryusho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sep.	22	— Chefoo	Sara Thompson	Am.	
Sep.	24	—	Shinsei Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
Sep.	25	—	Rokko Maru	Jap.	
Sep.	26	— Hankow	Meiking	Am.	Socony.
Sep.	26	— Cruise	St. Broeck	Br.	
Sep.	26	— Hankow, etc.	Klangtung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep.	27	—	Heinshong	Chi.	
Sep.	27	—	Turbo	Br.	A. P. Co.
Sep.	28	— Hongkong	Tilbaboa	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Sep.	28	— Hongkong	Eurypylus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	28	— Foochow	Henrik	Nor.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Sep.	29	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Sep.	29	— Seattle	West Jena	Am.	S. & Dix.
Sep.	29	— Japan	Notoro Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sep.	30	— Japan	Kaga Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sep.	30	— Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	30	— Japan	Tenri Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Sep.	30	—	Kaitsu Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Sep.	30	— Tientsin, etc.	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sep.	30	— Hankow	Tsesuntah	Br.	C.I.N.T. Co.
Sep.	30	— Seattle	Endicott	Am.	Adl. Line
Oct.	1	— Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J M & Co.
Oct.	1	— Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Oct.	1	— Hankow, etc.	Hwahtu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	1	— Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	1	— Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	1	—	Anlan	Br.	A.P. Co.
Oct.	1	—	Dux	Nor.	O. Thoresen
Oct.	1	— Cruise	Pinching	Chi.	Customs
Oct.	1	— Chinwangtao	Uraga Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
Oct.	1	— Chinwangtao	Taito Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
Oct.	1	— ———	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	2	— Hongkong	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	2	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	2	— Pukow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	2	— Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	2	— Japan	Tsuyama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct.	2	— Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct.	2	— Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	2	— Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Oct.	2	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Oct.	2	— London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct.	2	— Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	2	— Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	2	—	S. van Koetei	Dut.	A.P. Co.

Departures

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Oct.	1	— Newchwang, etc.	Shunchong	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Oct.	1	— Hankow	Hosei Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct.	1	— Tientsin, etc.	Telresias	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	2	— Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Oct.	2	— Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	2	— Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	2	— Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	2	— Cruise	Chientiao	Chi.	Customs
Oct.	2	— Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	2	— Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
Oct.	2	— Native Customs	Providence	Nor.	W. & Co.
Oct.	2	— Tsingtao	Ono Maru 12	Jap.	S. Shokai
Oct.	2	— Tientsin, etc.	Suntien	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	2	— S. H'kong, C'ton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	2	— Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	2	— Cruise	H. M. S. Cricket		
Oct.	2	— Portland	West Nivaria	Am.	C. P. Co.
Oct.	2	— Tsingtao	Fukuyei Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct.	2	— Chinwangtao	Taihei Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Oct.	2	— Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Oct.	2	— Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	2	— Hongkong	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	2	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	2	— Pukow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	2	— Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	2	— Japan	Tsuyama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct.	2	— Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct.	2	— Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	2	— Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Oct.	2	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Oct.	2	— London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	2	— Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	2	— Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	2	—	S. van Koetei	Dut.	A. P. Co.

DOLLAR LINE
REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA—HONGKONG—SINGAPORE—SHANGHAI TO AMERICA

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "West Hepburn,"	U.S.S.B.	Oct. 17th
S.S. "West Ira"	"	Oct. 29th
S.S. "West Cadron"	"	Nov. 12th

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Melville Dollar"		Oct. 27th
S.S. "Harold Dollar"		Nov. 6th

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK

S.S. "Melville Dollar"		Oct. 27th
S.S. "Harold Dollar"		Nov. 6th

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc. apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY
Union Building, Canton Road
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinklang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The China Mail s.s. Nanking left San Francisco on Saturday, September 25, and is due in Shanghai by way of Honolulu and Yokohama on or about October 30.

The Adl. Line s.s. Benoni left Manila for Cebu on Saturday, September 25.

The C.M. s.s. Klangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Klanghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Keemun, from Liverpool, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The E. and A. s.s. St. Albans left Kobe for Sydeny by way of Hongkong and ports on Tuesday at noon.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera, from Bombay on September 16, will leave Hongkong for Shanghai at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The P. and O. s.s. Nankin left Kobe for Shanghai on Thursday afternoon.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara, from London on August 27, left Colombo for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos, with the French mails of September 6, was expetced to arrive at Saigon yesterday and in Shanghai on Sunday, October 10.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle, from Vancouver on September 18, is due to arrive at Yokohama on Wednesday, October 6, and in Shanghai on October 12

The I-C. s.s. Wosang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shenking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow is due to leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Tientsin for Chinwangtao and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungwah will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai today.

The T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday and is due at Woosung early this morning. The tender with inward bound passengers is expected to reach the Customs jetty at 10 o'clock. The Korea sails for San Francisco by way of Japan ports and Honolulu this evening and the tender with outbound passengers will leave the same jetty at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The S.P. s.s. Mingshun left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday morning.

The S.P. s.s. Shinfoo left Takubar for Shanghai on Thursday morning.

The S.P. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The S.P. s.s. Hwahkuei left Newchwang for Amoy on Thursday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Kekotticut left Hongkong for Antwerp on Wednesday, September 29.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Klangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sulyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will sail for same ports on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is due at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Patriot (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Hwangshinkang on Friday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinon (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Hero (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The M.M. s.s. Chef Mecanicien Moilhet, from Antwerp and London, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday night and is expected to arrive at the S.M.R. Whangpoo about 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia, from Vancouver on September 23, is due to arrive at Yokohama tomorrow and in Shanghai on Friday, October 8.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Tamaha	Sept.	2
Durango	Sep.	6
Imaiy	Sept.	7
West Inskip	Sept.	9
Shinyo Maru	Sept.	9
West Caddoa	Sept.	9
Ecuador	Sept.	12
Brave Couer	Sept.	16
Satanta	Sep.	22
China	Sept.	25
For Seattle		
Fushimi Maru	Sept.	15
For Tacoma		
Africa Maru	Sept.	1
Alabama Maru	Sept.	24
For Portland		
West Nivaria	Oct.	2
For Los Angeles		
West Hika	Sep.	6
For Vancouver		
Grace Dollar	Sept.	10
M. S. Dollar	Sept.	11
Empress of Japan	Sept.	17
Empress of Asia	Sept.	25
For New York		
Cape May	Sept.	13
Calcutta Maru	Sept.	19
Ajax	Sept.	26
City of Dunkirk	Sept.	30
Tottori Maru	Oct.	2
For Baltimore		
Elkridge	Sept.	24
For London etc.		
Kaga Maru	Sep.	6
Achilles	Sept.	10
Jeypore	Sept.	11
Glensanda	Sept.	12
Kansas	Sept	14
Yokohama Maru	Sept.	16
Awasi	Sept.	18
Mentor	Sept.	19
Khiva	Sept.	21
Glenariffe	Sept.	23
Tamba Maru	Sept.	30
Carnarvonshire	Oct.	1
For Liverpool		
Cyclops	Sept.	9
For Hamburg		
Alps Maru	Sept.	9
Nankai Maru	Sept.	17
Crown City	Sept.	21
Atlas Maru	Sept.	26
For Copenhagen		
Australien	Sept.	27
For Antwerp		
Kekotticut	Sept.	24
For Marseilles		
Armand Behic	Sept.	11
Paul Lecat	Sept.	22
For Trieste		
Hungaria	Sept.	20
For Calcutta		
Tanda	Sept.	9
Gregory Apcar	Sept.	24
For Bombay		

Vessels Due

Chenan, *Hongkong*	Oct.	7
Chungking, *Hankow*	Oct.	8
C. M. Maithol, *London*	Oct.	5
Colombia, *Hongkong*	Oct.	9
Dunera, *Bombay*	Oct.	6
E. of Russia, *Vancouver*	Oct.	8
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Oct.	3
Hanasaki Maru, *Japan*	Oct.	8
Hsinkong, *Tientsin*	Oct.	4
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Oct.	3
Hwahtu, *Hankow*	Oct.	11
Kasuga Maru, *Japan*	Oct.	9
Katori Maru, *Hongkong*	Oct.	7
Keemun, *Liverpool*	Oct.	3
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Oct.	8
Klanghsin, *Hankow*	Oct.	5
Klangfoo, *Hankow*	Oct.	4
Klangteen, *Hankow*	Oct.	5
Klangwah, *Hankow*	Oct.	9
Kobe Maru, *Dairen*	Oct.	8
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Oct.	7
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Oct.	11
Luenho, *Hankow*	Oct.	9
Nankin, *Japan*	Oct.	4
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Oct.	3
Ningshao, *Hankow*	Oct.	11
Niigata Maru, *Japan*	Oct.	10
Poyang, *Hankow*	Oct.	10
Porthos, *Marseilles*	Oct.	10
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Oct.	4
Shengking, *Hankow*	Oct.	8
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Oct.	10
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	Oct.	4
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Oct.	10
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Oct.	11
Sulyang, *Hongkong*	Oct.	9
Tatung, *Hankow*	Oct.	7
Taishun, *Tientsin*	Oct.	4
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Oct.	6
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Oct.	3
Tungwah, *Tientsin*	Oct.	6
Waishing *Hankow*	Oct.	11
Wosang, *Hankow*	Oct.	6
Woosung, *Hankow*	Oct.	4
Yamashiro Maru, *Japan*	Oct.	3
Yingchow, *Tsingtao*	Oct.	7
Yusang, *Tientsin*	Oct.	4

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Oct. 3

For Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin Oct. 5
Per M.M. s.s. A. Behic Oct. 7

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Oct. 5

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Russia Oct. 3

From Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Dunera Oct. 6

From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Oct. 3

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

ESTABLISHED 1878

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

Monday, October 4th.—Superior and Substantial Household Furniture, etc., at 104 Bubbling Well Road.

Saturday, October 9th.—A Sportman's Auction will be held in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Monday and Tuesday, October 18th and 19th.—Excellent Household Furniture and accessories at 170a Bubbling Well Road.

Saturday, October 23rd.—An exceedingly valuable collection of Postage Stamps. Our expert states that this will be the most important sale of stamps ever held in Shanghai, and should not be missed by advanced collectors.

PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR INFLUENZA COLDS AND MALARIA

FLU-MAL

AT ALL LEADING CHEMISTS 32555

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

OCTOBER DEPOSITS

CARRYING interest at 7% per annum, will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, Administration Building, 2nd Floor (Entrance Hankow and Honan Road corner)

from Monday, October 4 to Friday, October 8 (Both days inclusive)

32512

"DAISY" BRAND AND "MEADOW" BRAND FRESH BUTTER

in one pound pats may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers

TINNED BUTTER

HAZEL WOOD BRAND

Finest American Butter in one and two pounds full weight tins

Per case of 24 2 lb. tins. $49.00
Per case of 48 1 lb. tins. 51.00

Geddes & Co., Limited.

IMPORTERS

5 Peking Road Tel. 346

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 23

BIRTHS

DOW: At Dr. Fearn's, on October 1st, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dow, a daughter.

32578

MARTIN: On October 2nd, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatarium, to the wife of Capt. R.M.J. Martin, a son.

PROF. I. K. SETO.

TURKISH BATH

And MASSAGE TREATMENT In connection with Medical Department. Specially for rheumatism, and Nervousness. Fat people reduced. Also treatment of Internal and Venereal diseases.

No. 15 Nanking Rd. Tel. C. 2768

NOMAD OASIS.

A. A. O. N. M. S. of Shanghai

SHRINERS, ATTENTION!

Having received a very important cablegram from Imperial Potentate Garretson, all Nobles are earnestly requested to attend a Special Meeting to be held at the Astor House Hotel on Tuesday, 5th October, 1920, at 6 p.m.

A. B. ROSENFELD, (President)

32525

NOTICE

We wish to give notice that Thos. A. See has retired from our firm, and the Power of Attorney granted to him has been cancelled. He is in no way connected with this firm from the 30th ulto.

ANDREWS & GEORGE.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1920.

32539

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 25

DID YOU KNOW THAT WE HAVE IN STOCK

Gd. BOURGOGNE MOUSSEUX SPARKLING MACON?

It is shipped by Messrs. Collin and Bourisset and is excellent,

Also Messrs. Heidsieck and Co.'s (Reims)

MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE (Red Top)

There is no reason why you should not have the finest wines, spirits, and liqueurs.

We have the best in stock always.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Tel. C. 2021 73, Szechuen Rd.

Notice Of Removal

R. A. Curry, Architect, has from this date moved his offices to the First Floor of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce Building, No. 11b. Nanking Road.

32576

BLANKETS

FOR SALE

Large consignment of grey wool double blankets, size 82" by 66", weight 5 lbs. For further particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road or Phone C. 2671.

32416

HOUSES TO LET

MODERN house, ten-roomed, with servants' quarters, garage, tennis lawn, vegetable garden, sanitary plumbing, hot and cold water, western district. Apply to Box 649, THE CHINA PRESS.

32171

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by 1st November, well-furnished, bed-sitting-room with full board for married couple, western district. Apply to Box 832, THE CHINA PRESS.

32551 O. 6

ENGLISHMAN, bachelor, requires by October 7th, board residence, or furnished bedroom. Permanent. Apply to Box 841, THE CHINA PRESS.

32565 O. 6

AMERICAN couple, with two children, want suite of two to four rooms, with or without board. Apply to Box 840, THE CHINA PRESS.

32564 O. 3

WANTED, a good house of three or four bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone West 578.

32564 O. 3

WANTED, small flat, furnished or unfurnished, or room with bath, near Bund. Rent no object. Apply to Box 824, THE CHINA PRESS.

32532 O. 3

WANTED, in western district or French concession, by young Russian married couple, no children, one inexpensive room with board. Apply to Mr. N., A. Z. Braudo and Co., 7 Kiangse Road.

32456 O. 3

WANTED, small apartment or room and bath, furnished or unfurnished, in central district. Apply to Box 663, THE CHINA PRESS.

T.F.

LOST AND STOLEN

LOST, letter of credit on Bank of Nova Scotia, number 1896, for £900.0.0, Friday, October 1, in vicinity of Nanking Road. Reward to finder. Return to Room 224, Astor House Hotel.

32533 O. 5

LOST: Leather suitcase marked E. C. J., bound with shawl straps, marked W. Mathison. Suitcase contained letters relating to Fukien Christian University, and miscellaneous papers. Finder will please return to The Missionary Home, 38 Quinsan Road. Substantial reward.

32500 O. 3

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

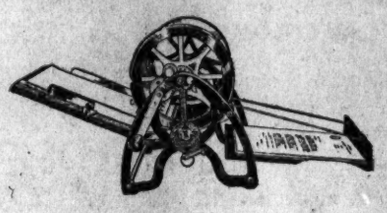
W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

SHANGHAI

ROTOSPEED

STENCIL DUPLICATOR



No Type or Trouble

The Rotospeed stencil is prepared quickly and easily. Typewrite your letters on a sheet of stencil paper; attach the stencil to the Rotospeed and turn the handle. That's all. A child can do it.

Prints on any size, weight or kind of paper from a 3x5 inch ruled index card to a 8½x16 in. sheet.

Only One Model

There are no accessories or higher priced models. The price includes full equipment and sufficient supplies for printing twenty-four different jobs. The saving on this much work will pay for the Rotospeed.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai Cable Add. Mockbauch

The *Stewart* AUTOGUARD

Guards you and your car against the annoying, troublesome and, sometimes, expensive accidents, which you are sure to meet with sooner or later.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Parsons Trading Company

which has opened a branch office at

NO. 22 KIUKIANG ROAD

FURTHER announces that, in addition to paper, printers' supplies and machinery, they are prepared to offer in the markets of China raw and manufactured products of all kinds from abroad, and PARSONS TRADING COMPANY are most desirous of receiving offers from firms in China of the products of China, particularly egg products, nut oils, vegetable oils, tallows, skins and furs for the marketing of which abroad PARSONS TRADING COMPANY is well equipped with special departments which handle these products. 32428

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, smart Eurasian youth as asistant in cable department of large import and export firm. Experience not necessary. Apply to Box 843, THE CHINA PRESS.

32567 O. 3

WANTED, competent Eurasian or Chinese typist, preferably one who can take dictation. Apply to Box 848, THE CHINA PRESS.

32574 O. 3

WANTED, experienced Chinese stenographer. State experience and salary required. Apply Y.M.C.A. Employment Department, 120 Szechuen Road.

32528 O. 5

WANTED, two lady stenographers, Eurasian or foreign. Must be able to take English dictation. Good pay, regular hours. Address in writing, stating experience, education and salary desired. Apply to Box 826, THE CHINA PRESS.

32541 O. 3

MISCELLANEOUS

TO LET, three rooms in central locality, suitable for office or residence. Apply to Box 847, THE CHINA PRESS.

32572

SPECIAL offer of motor launches, latest design. For full particulars, apply to Box 820, THE CHINA PRESS.

32519 P. 5

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent furnished house in western district or French concession, from November 1st. Apply to Box 758, THE CHINA PRESS.

32360

WANTED by American couple, nicely furnished house in French or western district, to be available by November 1st. Reply to Box 825, THE CHINA PRESS.

32538 O. 5

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN, 26, ex-service, two years University, go anywhere. Apply to Box 836, THE CHINA PRESS.

32558 O. 5

WANTED, by efficient lady stenotypist, typing or shorthand work after 5.15 p.m. Work can be done at home if desired. Apply to Box 839, THE CHINA PRESS.

32563 O. 6

AMERICAN, young, educated, married lady wishes position as governess or teacher. Best references. Please apply to Box 821, THE CHINA PRESS.

32520 O. 3

LADY who is able to write and read shorthand fluently, seeks secretarial position. Apply to Box 819, THE CHINA PRESS.

32518 O. 3

ENGLISH lady seeks position in office, filing and general office experience, typing and little knowledge of shorthand. Apply to Box 837, THE CHINA PRESS.

32559 O. 6

ADVERTISER with many years' experience in Shanghai of the principal import and export lines, desires position. Knows also the Siberian market, speaks Russian. Will accept position at Harbin or Vladivostock or at an outport. Good all-round business man. Correspondence, cabling, bookkeeping, has executive abilities. First-class local references. Apply to Box 838, THE CHINA PRESS.

32562 O. 7

YOUNG American, experience in accounting, shipping and Custom house work, desires position in Shanghai or outport. Best of references. Apply to Box 835, THE CHINA PRESS.

32557 O. 6

BOOKS and accounts written up daily, weekly or monthly. Trading accounts, profit and loss statements and balance sheets prepared by an experienced accountant. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 849, THE CHINA PRESS.

32575 O. 9

HIGH-GRADE steno-typist (male) good correspondent, competent accountant-bookkeeper, with complete knowledge coding, shipping, insurance and general office routine, open for immediate engagement. Salary Tls. 225. Apply to Box 851, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: By young American lady, qualified as trained nurse, doctor's office assistant, keeping doctor's books, etc. Replies to Box 830, THE CHINA PRESS.

32531 O 5

WILL anyone travelling wishing the services of a good Chinese amah, up to Singapore, apply to Phone West 1850.

32526 O. 5

ENGLISHMAN, ex-service man, married, seeks any employment as wharfinger, storekeeper or overseer. Local or outport. Apply to Box 818, THE CHINA PRESS.

32518 O. 5

EXPERIENCED Chinese teacher in English wants engagement from 9 to 12 a.m. Apply Y.M.C.A. Employment Department, 120 Szechuen Road.

32529 O. 8

EXPERIENCED lady stenographer seeks position. Thoroughly efficient and accurate. Salary required Tls. 175. Apply to Box 827, THE CHINA PRESS.

32543 O. 8

TWO experienced lady stenotypists would like to have some extra work after office hours. Apply to Box 813, THE CHINA PRESS.

32494 O. 7

POSITION WANTED by experienced and efficient Chinese stenographer with good knowledge of Banking and Legal matters, Cabling, etc. Please apply to Box 816, THE CHINA PRESS.

EXPORTS: American, several years' practical and technical experience in China produce, especially oils, seeks position offering salary and commission. Apply to Box 805, THE CHINA PRESS.

32472 O. 3

A young typist, with five years' experience in cable, insurance, import, customs, bank, seeks an immediate position. Any salary accepted. A.1. references. Apply to Box 794, THE CHINA PRESS.

32433 O. 6

BOOKKEEPER, experienced and capable of supervising general office work, seeks position. Excellent references. Apply to Box 783, THE CHINA PRESS.

32414 O. 5

APARTMENTS

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens.

Board—Residence

Apply MRS. G. POLLOCK

TO LET, with board from October 15, in Bubbling Well district, large well furnished, sunny room, with private bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple or two bachelor friends. All modern comforts, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 850, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE

31 Boone Road

ONE large room, one small room facing garden. Hot and cold water. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

32571

TO LET, room with board for two, American family, western district. Apply to Box 834, THE CHINA PRESS.

32553

TO LET, furnished room, with private bathroom and board. Please apply to 28 Carter Road or Tel. west 1912.

32573

CENTRAL, to let, with full board, one large room, bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two friends. Apply to Box 845, THE CHINA PRESS.

32568 O. 3

TO LET, in the western district, with full board, a large, well-furnished room with private verandah and bathroom. Suitable for couple. Apply to Box 833, THE CHINA PRESS.

32552

FURNISHED rooms to let, electric lights, etc. Apply 36 and 37, Chapoo Road.

32543 O. 5

FURNISHED flat of two bed-sitting rooms, with glazed verandah, 7 Wayside Road.

32527 O. 5

TO LET, furnished room, and verandah, with or without board. Apply 20 Haskell Road, from 2 to 7.

32537 O. 5

TO LET in private family in French concession, a small room, with good board. Price moderate. Apply to Box 817, THE CHINA PRESS.

32516 O. 3

TO LET, two rooms, bedroom adjoining furnished bed-sitting room, near Bund, for two gentlemen. Apply to Box 810, THE CHINA PRESS.

32486 O. 3

TO LET, well-furnished room, with private bathroom and verandah, and one small room. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace.

32482 O. 3

PROFESSIONAL

ENGLISH lessons given, qualified English teacher, easy method. 9 Ezra Road, top flat.

32549 O. 3

DANCING lessons given by an experienced teacher; lessons can be given at pupil's home or teacher's. Apply to Box 842, THE CHINA PRESS.

32566

RIDING school, corner of Gordon and Markham Roads, telephone West 693. Riding lessons given to adults and children. Also training, breaking in, hiring out of ponies. The office is open from 5 to 12.30 a.m. and from 5 to 7.30 p.m. Secretary.

32271

WELL-educated Russian lady desires to give lessons in Russian. Speaks English. Apply to Box 828, THE CHINA PRESS.

32547 O. 5

PROF. G. Zalsman, vocal teacher, 5 Jinkee Road. Song recital, Saturday, October 9th, 5.15, Astor House.

32524 O. 8

RUSSIAN lessons given by a doctor of law graduate at the Moscow University; speciality commercial and literary language. Please apply to Box 823, THE CHINA PRESS.

32522 O. 8

TWO young ladies would like to join dancing class. State particulars and terms, to Box 814, THE CHINA PRESS.

32494 O. 7

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

LARGE roomy office to let in McBain Building, 1 The Bund. Lease up to three years may be arranged if required. Apply to Box 811, THE CHINA PRESS.

32487 O. 3

OFFICES to let; suites of from two to four very large light rooms, steam heat, very modern, near Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

32502

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, 'Cello and Viola. What offers to Box 831, THE CHINA PRESS.

32550 O. 3

FOR SALE, child's quiet donkey with saddle and bridle. Apply to Box 844, THE CHINA PRESS.

32569 O. 3

FOX terrier puppies for sale. Price 15 taels. Apply to Box 846, THE CHINA PRESS.

32570 O. 5

WANTED to buy from private owners—used autos, four and six cylinder, roadsters, five and 7-passenger touring and limousines. Must be in good condition and at an attractive price for cash. Central Garage Co. Used Car Dept., J. W. Davis, Manager.

31676

PRICES reduced on sharpening safety razor blades. Only three cents each for single and four cents for double blades. Send your old blades to Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

32579

OWNER wishes to dispose of one Underwood typewriter. Best offer accepted. Apply to Box 792, THE CHINA PRESS.

32431

FOR SALE, one light-weight Excelsior motor-cycle. Good condition. Quick sale for reasonable cash offer. Apply 20 Museum Road.

32546 O. 3

WANTED, a Corona typewriter; must be in first-class condition. State price, to Box 816, THE CHINA PRESS.

32517 O.3

I am leaving for America, so would like to sell 8-cylinder car. Used only six weeks. Will sacrifice for Tls. 2,000. Guaranteed perfect condition. Apply to Box 829, THE CHINA PRESS.

32548 O. 5

FOR SALE, two Westinghouse electric motors, ¾ h.p. Best offer accepted. Apply to Box 803, THE CHINA PRESS.

32450

TWO police dogs, Doberman-Pincher for sale. Apply 8B Broadway, telephone North 1657.

32445

FOR SALE, Savage, "Hi-power" sporting rifle, 22 cal., together with 98 rounds of ammunition. Apply to Box 812, THE CHINA PRESS.

32491 O. 3

FOR SALE, Steinway grand piano, in excellent condition. Please communicate to Box 806, THE CHINA PRESS.

32474 O. 3.

FOR SALE, complete or separately, ivory bedroom set, twin beds with box springs and hair mattresses, chiffrobe, vanity dresser, writing desk, night table, bench and chair; also drawing room suit of three pieces, carved woodwork and French tapestry; two Jacobean chairs, long mahogany table, piano lamp, cellarette, etc., only slightly used. Please write to Box 807, THE CHINA PRESS.

32474 O. 3

TWO wardrobe trunks for sale, full size, by Murphy, St. Louis, in good condition; $75 each. Apply to Box 808, THE CHINA PRESS.

32475 O. 3

MOTOR car for sale: Ford town car, slightly used, paint and motor like new, special fenders. Can use open or closed, carries six passengers. Apply to Box 513, THE CHINA PRESS.

32506

I will pay cash Tls. 1,200 for a smart, second-hand roadster, six-cylinder and wire wheels. Please apply to Box 775, THE CHINA PRESS.

32392 O. 3

FOR SALE, newspaper publishing plant. Capable of printing 2,000 to 5,000 newspapers of from 8 to 12 pages daily. For further particulars, apply to Box 770, THE CHINA PRESS.

32378 O. 9

A Dolorous Museum of Sacred War Relics

The Most Remarkable Work in the New War Museum—the Tomb of an Ancient Ecclesiastic Representing His Body Long After Death.

The Statue of the Blessed Virgin on the Tower of Albert Cathedral Which Leaned Over at This Perilous Angle Throughout the War and Fell When Hostilities Ended, as the People Expected It Would Do. It Is Proposed to Keep the Mutilated Fragments in the Museum While a Copy May Be Placed on the Restored Cathedral.

Strangely Preserved Crucifixes and Altar Vessels, Tombs and Sacred Paintings Scattered Over Hundreds of Miles of Shell-Torn France Now Gathered Together to Form a Unique Collection

THE President of the French Republic has opened at Arras a "Museum of Art Objects Saved from the War."

It will be entirely filled with statues, pictures, antiquities, sacred relics and other objects of art and historical and sacred interest rescued from churches, public buildings and houses destroyed in the war.

Arras is the capital of the ancient French province of Artois, on the Belgian frontier, and was a central point on the British front during the great conflict. It was captured and lost again and again, and for the last two years of the struggle lay behind the British lines but under German shell fire until the concluding three months.

This part of France was stored with ancient objects of art to a degree that is incredible to one who has not lived in the land.

In this respect it resembles Belgium. Its cities and smaller communities became highly civilized and patrons of art in the early middle ages. Sculptors, painters, architects, miniaturists, jewellers, enamellers, metal workers, carvers of wood and ivory, every kind of artist and artisan labored to enrich the churches, city halls and dwellings of the country.

Critics have described the Low Countries and the adjoining parts of France as vast jewel caskets. Often the church of an obscure village would contain priceless art treasures equalling anything possessed by the largest of American museums.

In the many earlier wars that swept over this region churches and public buildings were usually spared, but in the modern case they were subjected to an appalling hail of countless shells, each one of which was capable of turning an acre of land into a yawning crater.

The final result was that hundreds of square miles were scattered with fragments of lost treasures. Some were pulverized and destroyed beyond recovery. Fragments of old masters that American collectors would have paid millions for were blown over housetops or into gutters.

Some masterpieces were saved by the forethought of patriotic Frenchmen, who buried them deep underground, where they were assured a fair chance of escape from the devastating shells. Strange methods of rescue were adopted, including that of the Burgomaster of Antwerp, who took the great paintings of Rubens from the Cathedral, rolled them up in watertight cylinders and lowered them to the bottom of the river Scheldt.

When the war was over Arras found itself in possession of homeless works of art which had been brought in from crater-strewn fields far and wide. They were lodged in a vast, disused aeroplane shed, and formed the nucleus of a very remarkable art collection.

It is appropriate that many of the objects in this war museum should be of a sad and solemn character. The early sculptors who decorated the churches and public buildings of Northern France often possessed an amazing talent for representing the human face and figure burdened by sorrow, torture, sin or misery in some form. They were inspired by the thought that life in that age was one of misery and suffering, and that the only hope of happiness lay in the world beyond.

A masterpiece of tragic power which completely dominates the new war museum is the funeral monument of Guillaume le Francois, canon of the Cathedral of Bethune, who was a doctor of medicine as well as a learned theologian. He was a famous man in his time, a writer and scholar, who had travelled widely and had said mass at the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, a feat of great danger when the savage Moslems were supreme in the Holy Land. He died in 1446.

The great feature of this monument is the recumbent figure which lies upon its top. The figure represents with appalling realism a body which has been lying in the tomb more than a year. The soft tissues having decayed, the skin hangs loosely upon the skull and the whole skeleton. There is a gaping orifice in the body made by the embalmer. Signs that the worms have been busy at their dreadful labor of decomposition are to be seen in many places.

The subject of this funeral monument, who undoubtedly suggested its form himself, wished to remind the world that however renowned and distinguished he might be in life he would be a dreadful-looking object soon after death.

The artist, whose name is still unknown, carried out his idea wonderfully, showing that skill for portraying the dreadful and sorrowful so often possessed by mediaeval artists.

By a strange chain of circumstances the monument designed to symbolize the miserable fate of human flesh in ancient times has fallen a victim to the greatest of modern wars. The grewsome monument was found beneath twenty-five feet of wreckage in the town of Bethune in Artois. The wreckage belonged to a former church and shell-destroyed houses that will never be put together again in their original form.

One of the most famous art relics of Northern France is the statue of the Virgin that formerly decorated the tower of the Cathedral of Albert.

When the Germans invaded France in 1914 one of their shells struck the Virgin. She did not fall completely down, but hung at an extraordinary leaning angle, held by the iron stays, which had only partly broken.

Albert became part of the Hindenburg line and was occupied by the Germans for nearly four years. During all this time the Virgin remained in her leaning position. The people of the town came to look upon the statue as an omen. They believed that the war would end when the Virgin fell, but she must fall through no effort of theirs.

The townspeople watched the statue and took care that none of their own number should move the supports or do anything to bring it down.

In 1918 the Germans were driven out of Albert, as part of the great offensive that settled their fate. As they were retiring one of their big shells hit the leaning Virgin and brought her down completely. The end of the war was then in sight and the belief of the townspeople was entirely justified.

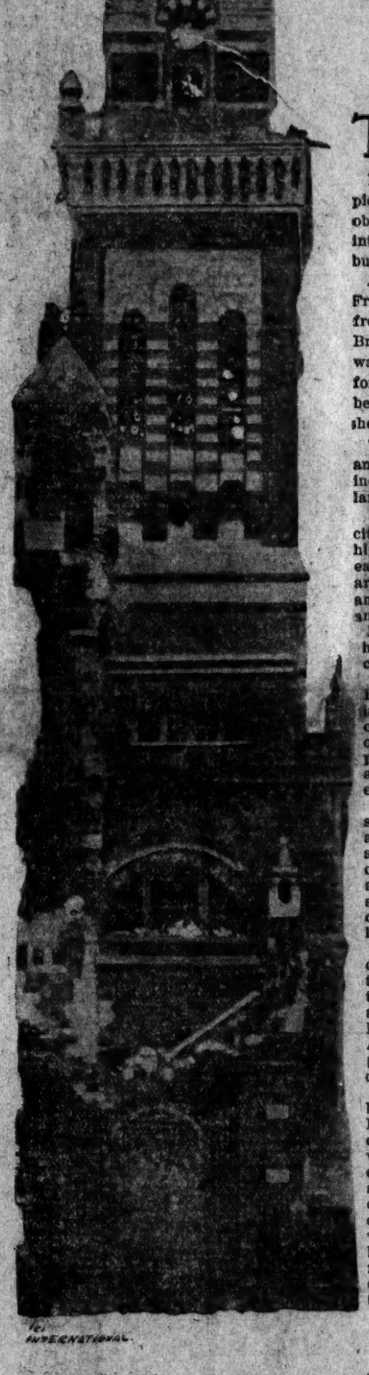
The statue was broken into many pieces when it fell, but the [illegible] was preserved practically intact. It is a very pleasing work of art. If the Cathedral should ever be restored completely it will be necessary to construct a new Virgin for the tower, probably remain in the museum.

A great painting of "Christ at Calvary," by Van Dyck, has been saved for the museum after an amazing succession of war adventures.

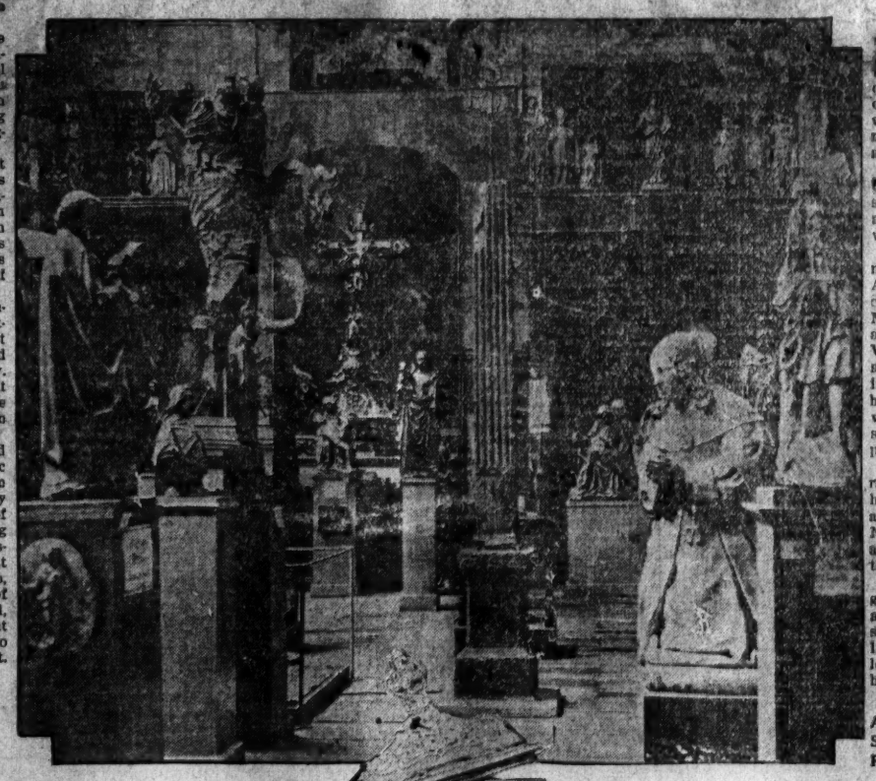
A conspicuous object in the museum is the old "Lion of Arras," a fantastic animal of copper that was made in the Middle Ages and decorated the ancient tower of the city hall. When the tower was enlarged, about 1840, the lion was placed in a building as a curiosity. This building was shot to pieces in the war, but the lion was recovered somewhat battered, but still perfectly recognizable.

This lion is extraordinarily rampant. He stands up on his hind legs and twists his head around with horrible ferocity. No lion of the jungle was ever as aggressive and spirited as this symbolical beast.

These few examples will suggest how strangely contrasting are the objects in this new museum, perhaps the most startling, tragic and grewsome collection that has ever been brought together.



A Mutilated Figure of the Saviour on the Cross on the Artois Front in France, One of Many Similar Examples in This Region.



Scene in the Museum of Rescued Art Treasures at Arras, Showing the Strange Effect of Contrasting and in Many Instances Mutilated Masterpieces.

A Statue of St. Sebastian Pitifully Mutilated in the War.

A "Pieta," a Very Rare Masterpiece of Primitive French Sculpture, in Which the Head of the Virgin Has Been Blown Off by a Shell.

A Beautiful Ciborium, or Holy Water Container, Shot Through and Through During the War.

A Shrine in a Flanders Church Strangely Preserved, While the Rest of the Building Has Been Destroyed in the War.

Moon-flower Gowns by Lady Duff Gordon

The Charm of This Charmeuse Gown Is in the Simplicity and Perfection of Its Drapery.

A Dancing Gown of Silver Brocade Against a Background of Satin.

A Dinner Gown of Which Charmeuse, Chiffon and Shot Gold Cloth Are Parts.

Lady Duff-Gordon, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon (*"Lucile"*)

EVENING gowns seem to me moon-flowers, beautiful blossoms that bloom not in the strong sunlight, but beneath the pale moon. They are of all gowns the most poetic. Romance exudes from their gossamer folds.

Three typical moon-flower gowns are exhibited for your pleasure and profit on this page to-day. That in the middle is so flower-like that one can fancy that he hears the flutter of pale petals beneath the moon, that he can see those petals in dim, elusive play with the moonbeams themselves.

The centre picture reproduces a gown that is of silver brocade against a background of satin. It is so draped that it is supported by jeweled bands at the shoulders. A handsome cord and tassel on one side is a punctuation point, so to speak, of the gown's beauty. It is filled in about the decolletage points with chiffon, bordered by a full ruching of the chiffon.

Simpler, yet of much beauty, is the long-sleeved gown shown on the left-hand figure. It is of charmeuse, caught at the hip with a jewelled clasp of sapphires set in cut steel. The beauty of the gown is in its elaborately careless—or seemingly careless—drapery. The surplice effect in front is becoming to all save the most slender type. Relief from the one-tone scheme of the gown is afforded by the turned-back folds of satin at the neck and sleeves. The huge ostrich fan strikes a magnificent note in the color harmony.

The right-hand figure displays a dinner gown of which charmeuse, chiffon and shot gold cloth form parts. Chiffon is draped over a skirt of charmeuse. The blouse, with its kimono sleeves, is made of the shot gold cloth. The striped wide crush sash is of metallic silk. Note the Oriental effect produced by the large circular jeweled ornament of the corsage. The jeweled band of the low girdle, loosely lying about the hips, is of decidedly Oriental appearance.

What Well Dressed Women Wear

BY ANNE RITTENHOUSE
(*New York Sun-Herald*)

New York, August 22.—All women have perplexing problems in clothes and food. Each thinks her problem the worst to solve.

The woman who is frantic in her efforts to make the food budget encompass the food supply waves away clothes with a wild gesture. She who must make a small allowance encompass the clothes supply feels she would like to live in other times; she confidently believes she is not able to cope with the perplexities of today. Were they any easier then? I doubt it.

This present series of dress discussions has touched the problems of various types of women. It has outlined the problems of physical types as well as social ones. It has attempted the impossible, perhaps, for the subject is too exhaustive, too complex, to be packed into small boxes like sardines, yet somehow arrows shot into the air may find a mark somewhere.

Each woman knows her own problem, and it is not often that an outsider can solve it, but when all is summed up the difficulties of life are practically shared by all women. We think the struggle is individual and peculiar. It is really the common fate.

One interesting thing has happened concerning these problems of dress. It is that men admit, at last, what women have to achieve in the way of correct costumery, and even the most indifferent women have had the stagnant waters of their sartorial indifference stirred by the present fight for clothes induced by the industrial crisis.

One must fight because nothing now is easy. With whatever optimism we can secure it does not relieve us of the dominant truth that life is exceedingly difficult after the war.

There is no tendency to decrease the price of mere living. Even death was never so expensive. These facts may not depress us, nor give us cause for serious anxiety, but they do not relieve us from a continual struggle to surmount obstacles, nor do the essentials of food and clothes become less essential because they are difficult to procure with the amount of money we are entitled to spend.

The woman who is indifferent to this stress of circumstance is a nomad socially. Few of these exist.

Of all the types that have been under discussion, the woman who has the most difficult problem to solve is she who lives in a small town, who has children and a small dress allowance.

She feels it is not wise to give up her place in the social life in the town of which she is a part. She has no desire to be a recluse nor a homemade martyr who is forever glum and who continually harps upon her lack of money to enjoy life.

The post-war period has produced this strain of bitterness in many. The inability to meet prices has caused a breakdown in the fibre of resistance. It has shown itself in industrial classes by rebellion, sometimes physical as well as mental. It has shown itself in open revolt in certain sections where live foreigners with undisciplined emotions. It is present in the hearts of most women. But it makes its deepest dent where there is every necessity to keep a smiling face to one's neighbors, despite the fact that the income, which once kept a comfortable home, is now too small to provide the actual necessities.

America did not foresee this financial state. It came as a thunderbolt after the storm had been beating on Europe over four years. The majority thought that with the end of war the strain was over, economically speaking. It really began with peace.

It is the fact that life has thrown a surprise at us which causes women to live in a restless, feverish state.

Little has been laid by in the family budget to meet the existing state of expenses. The women of this continent willingly gave whatever they could to promote the war, and they joyfully met the end of it with the belief that money would at least be plentiful. Of that there is no doubt. But it buys nothing.

The women of the civil war whose servants rolled wheelbarrows filled with Confederate notes to the milliners to buy one hat present an excellent cartoon of what happens today.

In the center of this struggle is the woman of social position in the small town whose needs are multiple. She will not go down and under. She must not appear shabby. She cannot insist upon wearing old clothes when they are entirely out of the picture, as she feels this is an injustice to the head of the family and to the children who surround her.

In a huge city a woman can economise. She can submerge for a time until her finances recuperate. She can remain out of the public eye during hours of the day or days of the month. She can keep out of social contact with her set on slight excuses.

The woman in the small town has no such chance of escape. Her life has the privacy of a gold fish. Neighbors see her through a glass screen and pellucid water.

A woman set in this social situation must work hard to be a success. She has no heart to be a failure. She is compelled to realise the strength of the struggle that lies before her until prices decrease.

She cannot aid herself by beating the air. The trick is vain. Lamentations exhaust vitality. Her best mental effort must be put out to meet the problem in the same spirit of concentration and determination with which she went to work in the Red Cross, the Ambulance Corps or the hospital wards when war was on. There is no moment in which one can relax.

A woman has ingenuity in devising methods to accomplish, in the best way, her domestic and social needs. This is her arena. It is where she was born to fight. It is where she must now fight.

If she looks at it from this mental viewpoint she will not be as discouraged and depressed as if she turned her back upon it, tried to avoid it, and considered it the aftermath of a great sacrifice. With the approach of autumn she goes "over the top." She must plan her work well. It is not laid out for her by others. She knows her social needs and her climate, both of which determine her action.

The woman who lives in a subtropical town cannot buy clothes on the plan of the woman who lives where snow is visible six months of the year. Nor can women always buy the right clothes from great centers through shopping by mail, by catalogue, or through professional buyers. They are apt to acquire clothes which are unnecessary and unwearable.

No one wants a thick tailored suit and a set of furs in towns where the winters are short and mild. No one wants crepe de chine and Georgette street gowns in towns where the winter wind mostly blows from the north.

So the fundamental necessity in planning the wardrobe for the coming season is to be sure that it suits the climate first and then the environment. Otherwise one's wardrobe is an extravagance.

The woman in a small town, on a small income, cannot indulge in the doubtful joy of a gown built for a few special occasions. Such extravagance is in the hands of the rich. She must bring her ingenuity to bear on a costume that is elastic, which can be stretched to meet needs far apart.

There was day when women used white net yokes with choker collars to fill in the bare spaces left by an evening gown, thereby achieving a frock for a card party or a luncheon. Those days are gone, but the trick has its followers. The stress of the times has brought about several subtleties of this sort.

There are ornate fronts in coat suits which are really only skeleton shirtwaists; there are tunics which cover more frocks than the one they were built to match; there are separate blouses simple in build, of dark material that keep many a skirt in active service as long as there is a conspicuous girdle to divide the two fabrics.

In such devices lies the hope of the woman living in a small town, who must constantly appear among her neighbors looking as well as she can. Going with a certain set of women throughout the year compels variety in clothes. Every woman knows that. The woman in a great city does not meet the same set as a rule, twice a month and she is permitted through this social circumstance to keep a small group of clothes in active service all the time.

Nothing can decide a woman's expenditure on social costumery except a knowledge of the exact nature of the social events. They, and they only, determine the outlay of money in that direction.

If she is given over to cards, luncheons, afternoon teas, she needs two thin gowns and a warm top coat. If her social activities spread over to a few evening parties she must have a coat that does duty at night as well as in the day. This is simpler than the average woman thinks since velveteen has been chosen by fashionable tailors for a covering.

A black velveteen coat, for instance, of excellent quality, lined with old gold or Chinese blue, and well trimmed with fur, gives a woman a chance to feel comfortable and appear luxurious whenever she wishes to combat the weather, night or day. It is the trick of the tailors to arrange this coat so that it can be fastened to the chin or swirled back to show an opening to the waist. If the cuffs are enormous, in the 18th century fashion, as many of them are, they can be used as a muff.

The woman who can afford a fur coat must be quite sure that her climate will warrant its price. Probably more mistakes in the expenditure of money on dress have been made just at this point than elsewhere. Never fail to keep in mind the fact that the fur coat is the greatest extravagance of the wardrobe unless the demand for it is imperative. A cheap coat is not worth buying, an expensive one takes the foundation from under the dress allowance and a mild winter prohibits its usage.

As styles change in fur coats from season to season, as they ripple at the edge one winter and hug the knees the next season, their constant alteration is necessary, and no furrier rebuilds peltry at a small cost.

The reshaping of a fur coat is nearly as expensive as the purchase of a new one. Therefore, beware of furs. Buy them as you would rubies. Schedule their advantages and disadvantages on your slate of expenses and ponder deeply over the query: Are they worth while?

The height of luxury after the civil war was a pair of diamond earrings and a sealskin sacque. These were merely symbols of the eternal desire that women express throughout the centuries.

There are no women, even though they live in the tropics, who do not sigh for the fur coat. It must be a strain handed down from the cave woman. It is for this reason that women who have no right to buy fur coats will sacrifice other garments to put the bulk of their money on a thing which is not a necessity. It becomes a necessity, however, when one lives in a bitter climate where the winter is sufficiently biting to permit peltry to be used as a covering from November until April. It is true that the woman who lives in a small town in Northern climates needs such a garment more than the woman who lives in a large city where the rigor of the winter is ameliorated by the stupendous heat developed by industrial activities.

Mars Compared To Cup Of Hot Coffee

A new and strange explanation of the so-called canals of Mars is advanced by a German astronomer, Herr von Kumm, in the Astronomische Nachrichten. He asserts that the surface of a cup of boiling black coffee upon which fall the rays of the early morning sun bears a striking resemblance to the surface of Mars as seen through a telescope.

The condition observed on the surface of the coffee is produced by minute drops of water, a sort of very thin mist, which form on the boiling surface. The cooler the air and the more still, the more does this mist tend to form. The oblique rays of the sun, by diffracion, cause the drops of water to appear luminous on the black background of the coffee, and a strange arrangement of dark lines, comparable to the Martian canals, is seen upon the thin layer of most.

Herr von Kumm attributes the canals of Mars to a similar condition, assuming the presence on that planet of permanent mists which no wind ever comes to dissipate. He says Mars must have kept a great part of its original heat and is covered with water in a constant state of evaporation, producing these thin mists with the radiating lines that look like canals.

The editor of L'Astronomie (Paris) comments that the explanation is quite original, but that the problem of the Martian canals is still open.

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS.

A RARE COLLECTION ON BEAUTY HINTS FROM NEAR AND FAR. HOME RECIPES.

Getting Rid of Feminine Moustaches.

"Practical Suggestions."

To women who are annoyed by disfiguring downy hair growths a method of permanently eradicating the same will come as a piece of good news. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be used. Almost any chemist should be able to supply an ounce of this drug. The recommended treatment is designed not only to remove the disfiguring growth instantly, leaving no trace, but also to actually kill the hair roots without irritating the skin.

How to have Thick and Pretty Hair.

"Home Talents."

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only draw-back is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages, which retail at half-a-crown. However, as this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, it really works out very cheaply in the end.

Blackheads, Oily Pores, etc.

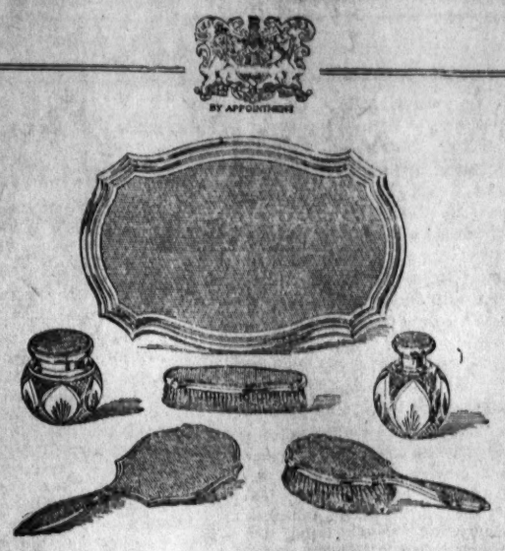
A unique new method instantly removes and corrects them.

The new sparkling face-bath treatment rids the skin of blackheads, oiliness and enlarged pores almost instantly. It is perfectly harmless, pleasant and immediately effective. All you have to do is to drop a stymol tablet, obtained from the chemists, in a glass of hot water, and after the resulting effervescence has subsided dab the affected portions of the face freely with the liquid. When you dry the face you will find that the blackheads come right off on the towel, the large pores contract and efface themselves and the greasiness is all gone, leaving the skin smooth, soft, and cool. This treatment should be repeated a few times at intervals of several days in order to make sure that the result shall be permanent.

Grey Hair Unnecessary.

A simple, old-fashioned home-made lotion that will restore the colour of youth.

One need not resort to the very questionable expedient of hair dye in order not to have grey hair. The grey hair can easily be changed back to a natural colour in a few days time merely by the application of a simple, old-fashioned and perfectly harmless home-made lotion. Procure from your chemist two ounces of tammalite concentrate and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this to the hair a few times with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing your grey hair gradually darkening to the desired shade. The lotion is pleasant, not sticky or greasy, and does not injure the hair in any way.



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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1920

COLE LOWERS COAST SPEED RUN BY SEVEN HOURS

Seven-Passenger Aero Eight Speeds From Portland To Oakland In 31½ Hours

Outstripping the Portland San Francisco express by an hour and a half, and breaking all existing records a seven-passenger Cole Aero Eight made the run between Portland, Oregon, and Oakland, California, of 852 miles in 31 hours and 30 minutes.

C. R. Chapman, the driver on the road, was wholly unfamiliar with the road, which operated against a non-stop test for the reason there is always occasion, in such case, for stopping to look for road signs and to retrace one's course where a wrong road has been taken.

However, the motor of the car was never stopped excepting to cross on the six-minute ferry. While the party rested and took on refreshments, the motor kept chugging away, impatient, it seemed to feel the pull of the road.

In all, it was a wonderful test for car and driver—one that can be placed alongside of any inter-city run and stand favorable comparison. It was made not with the idea of "turning a car loose" but to see what it would do under the stress and strain of rigorous touring conditions.

NO SPECIAL PREPARATION

This particular Cole Aero-Eight was picked from several used cars. It had been driven about 6,000 miles. It received no special preparation for the trip. In fact, all that was done before leaving San Francisco was to replace the tires, add an extra gasoline tank, an auxiliary oil tank, a cutout and two spot lights. Not even the spark plugs were cleaned. The trip to Portland was made in 44 hours elapsed time under easy touring conditions, Chapman's object being to look over the roads carefully for the return journey.

In Portland, after more than 800 miles travel, with 400 miles over roads that should not be dignified by the name, it was only necessary to tighten a few bolts, replenish oil and gasoline supplies and the Aero-Eight was ready for the return trip.

The Cole party left Portland at 12:10 Monday morning and pulled in for the ferry to San Francisco at 7:40 Tuesday morning. Without due regard to traffic and safe conduct on the road, it would have been possible to have cut several hours off this time, particularly if it had been possible to have come through to Oakland without waiting for the ferry at Crockett.

HIGHWAY CLOSED

Chapman was unfortunate in that he was unable to take advantage of the greater part of the pavement on the Pacific Highway in Oregon. The fine 50-mile stretch between Portland and Salem, for instance, was closed on account of a bridge being out near New Era. This necessitated taking the West Side route, providing a poor dirt road from Newberg to Salem, via St. Paul and Dayton, where the lack of road signs caused him to get off the route twice.

Construction work between Eugene and Salem on the East Side of the Willamette made it necessary to go over indifferent dirt and gravel roads on the west side via Corvallis, the seat of Oregon Agriculture College; Albany and Independence.

So much construction work is being done between Roseburg and Medford that this distance seems "just one detour after another," and one has to temper his thoughts with charity for a backward State that at last seems to be forging ahead with better roads in order to speak kindly of Oregon's part of the Pacific Highway.

The motorist who has traveled over the Portland-San Francisco route will note that the mileage on this trip ran over 850 miles—somethng like 107 miles longer than previous runs. This is explained by taking the main highway through Yreka, by numerous detours and through losing the road on several occasions.

THE CALIFORNIA SECTION

Excepting for a detour between Vacalle and Zamorra and another north of Weed, the California portion of the road is either paved or graded. Pavement extends to Red Bluff and from there on the going is fair to Redding. Beyond, there is a good, wide grade over the mountains.

There is not any place along the entire route between San Francisco and Portland where driving is dangerous. The mountain grades are wide enough and the average driver can make the trip with comfort and safety.

The condition of the roads, as far as wear on tires goes, is shown by the fact that the Cole made the round trip without once changing a tire. The car was equipped with Firestone cords.

Motor Fuel Making Is Incidental To Vinegar, Says Hawaiian Manager

Not entering the field to furnish motor fuel to the general public there is one concern in Honolulu that does not have to worry about possible gasoline shortages, the California Packing Association. Mention of the opening of its new fuel alcohol distillery was made recently and further information as to its plans have since been secured. It utilises what in the past was pineapple waste and in so doing the manufacture of motor fuel is "only an incident" to the manufacture of vinegar to be shipped to its California pickle making works.

While the public cannot look forward at this time to a supply of fuel cheaper than gasoline, the motoring public benefits from the fact that the general supply is augmented by the quality which would be required to operate 20 or more, trucks, tractors and cars. Information as to the new plant was furnished by A. W. Eames, general manager of the company.

FOUR HUNDRED GALLONS

The primary reason for the $50,000 distillery apparatus just installed in the outlying sheds of the cannery of California Packing Corporation at Iwilei is not, however, to manufacturer alcohol for motor fuel. That is merely incidental to the producing of vinegar for the company's San Francisco pickle works. These are extensive, and, says Mr. Eames the capacity of the motor fuel distillery is 400 gallons of which, it is calculated, will represent the daily output of the distillery, when it is running smoothly. The process of extracting alcohol from the pineapple waste was only begun at the cannery late the week before and none of the spirits has as yet been applied as motive power for the vehicles of the concern.

The six vats, each having a capacity of 25,000 gallons, came from the coast where formerly they were employed in a now defunct California winery.

PROCESS IS RAPID

The process takes 48 hours and demands only the labor of 10 men grouped into shifts. The pineapple waste is dumped into the vats, there mixed with juice piped from the cannery and with a species of yeast added is allowed to ferment and the "beer" then pumped off into the still house. Here the alcohol is separated from the water and run into the storage tanks where it is denatured. The separation represents 86 percent alcohol, says Eames, which is only 4 percent less than pure.

The Honolulu cannery gets its supply of pineapples from the 11,000 acre plantations of the company at Wahiawa and the waste from the canning of the fruit was formerly disposed of as fertilising material. This will still be done, after the alcohol has been extracted, for Manager Eames believes that the value of the waste for fertilising purposes is unaffected by the distillation to which it is now being subjected. An additional supply is secured from the Hawaiian Fruit Packers' Association.

Asked whether he intended to use the alcohol for motor fuel unmixed with gasoline, Mr. Eames expressed himself in the affirmative as, he said, experiments in commingling the two had proved unsatisfactory.

ADVANTAGES APPARENT

In some of the earlier experiments with fuel alcohol made from molasses on Maui a 36-hour test was made with a Holt caterpillar tractor equipped with an ordinary ensign carburetor which pulled two Holt disc plows with 10 28-inch discs. The consumption of alcohol was four gallons an hour as compared with four and a half gallons of distillate required for the same work. The speed of the tractor was higher and it developed more power than with distillate.

Following the test the cylinders were opend and examined and the old carbon deposit was found to be almost entirely removed and what remained could be scaled off with the fingers. Thus the advantages include more speed, more power and freedom from carbonising in the carburetors.

The great advantage the California concern has over plantations for fuel manufacture is that the resultant product is practically all profit while molasses has a distinct market value which is an offset to the profit of the alcohol produced.

Thus so far as the motoring public is concerned interest in fuel manufacture in the Islands centers chiefly on the showing of what can be done if ever a period of necessity shall arrive.

BALANCING WIRE WHEELS

Owners of cars with wire wheels will do well to look to the balance of these. In order to reduce the magnitude of the centrifugal force of excess weight on one side of the wheel this latter should be balanced, just as a flywheel is. The wheel is jacked up and revolved just slightly to determine which side is the heavier. A piece of electrician's tape is then wound around a spoke on the opposite side. This process is continued until the wheel remains in any position in which it may be placed, showing that the weight is equal on all sides.

Motor Truck Tips

Trailer Efficiency.—The trailer principle usually makes the most rapid progress among motor truck operators who know their costs most accurately. Where conditions are right for trailer operation not only is there a large saving on first costs, but an even greater one on operating costs. When it is possible to use a number of trailer units these savings assume imposing proportions at the end of the year.

Tractor and Trailer.—A mining company in the Southwest recently installed a transportation system consisting of a highway tractor and a train of trailers. So efficient was the installation that the concern began paying dividends after a long period of indifference. This type of equipment will be found useful in many parts of the country where the roads are poor or worse.

Farm Body Requirements.—American farmers are rapidly buying motor trucks. For service on the farm there are certain body requirements to be met. The average truck body is far too high for this work. Remember, the farm truck must go into the field or the orchard for loads. Baskets of fruit or vegetables must be lifted up and tossed into the vehicle. If the body is too high this adds immeasurably to the task and, moreover, wastes time. A "low cut" body is needed on the truck designed for service on the farm.

Vacuum Tank Failure.—Many motor trucks are now being fitted with vacuum fuel systems. The drivers should be taught that when the vacuum system actually fails it is possible to get to the garage or a repair station by blowing in the main fuel tank at intervals.

SEE TIRES MADE

A convention of the special truck tire representatives of the United States Tire Company was held recently at the company's big new truck tire plant at Providence, R. I., for the purpose of acquainting them with the newest developments in truck tire making and practice. One whole day was spent in a study of tire making in the new factory with its modern machinery. Especial attention was given to the processes used in making Nobby Cord pneumatics and the new solid Mono-Twin.

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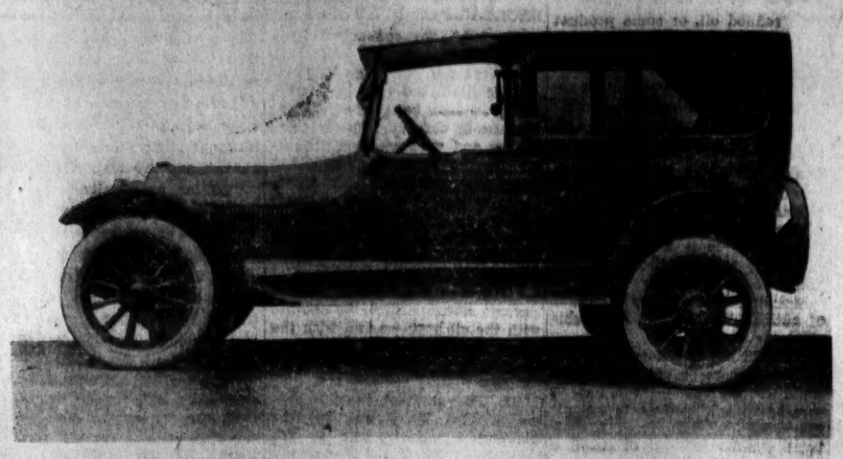

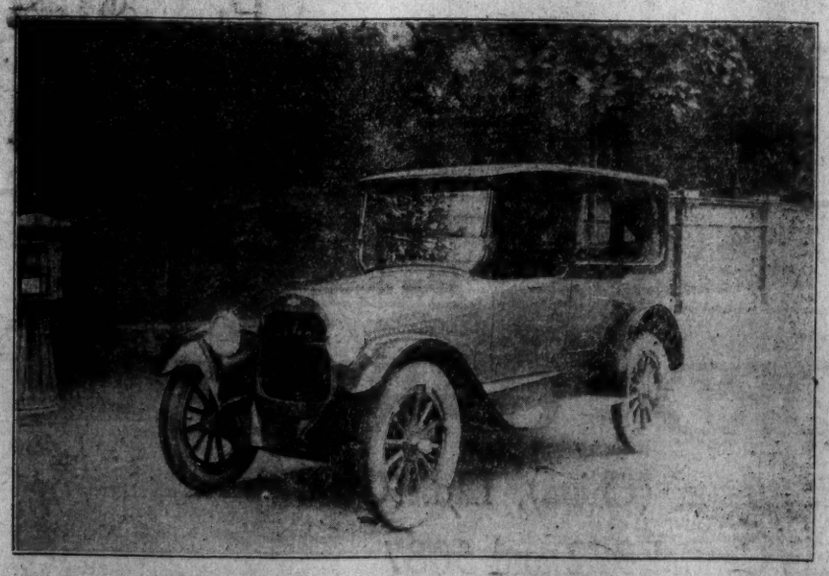

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GASOLINE SUPPLY WILL SUFFICE IF MOTIVE ENGINEER WILL DO HIS PART

Petroleum Institute Points Out Problem That Must Be Solved Speedily

NO NEW FUEL RIGHT

Motors Must Be Made More Efficient Is Verdict Of Investigators

New York, August 1.—R. L. Welch, general secretary and counsel of the American Petroleum Institute, of which most of the leading petroleum producers and manufacturers of this county are members, made public today a memorandum on the gasoline situation addressed to 5,000 members of the Society of Autoumotive Engineers; which contains the following:

"The automobile industry and the public have been asking for years what kind of gasoline or motor fuel we were going to have in the future and whether it would be necessary to abandon gasoline and to use kerosene or some similar product of petroleum. Furthermore, every one has been asking whether we would have enough gasoline.

"The time has arrived when so far as ordinary human foresight can go, we can answer the first question by stating that the motor fuel of the future will probably be substantially the same product known as motor gasoline today. But it seems equally clear that there will not be enough of it to go around unless the automotive engineers cooperate to conserve gasoline. There is no doubt but that such conservation could be accomplished by proper design.

"A careful study of statistics will show that the amount of crude oil available during the period of very low-priced gasoline was so great as to excuse for the time being any great expenditure of effort on the part of the automotive engineer to conserve fuel. That time is past.

IMPROVED ENGINES

"The time has now come when from the oil man's standpoint, it would seem as though the problem of the automotive engineer is to build engines that instead of making from seven to 12 miles a gallon of gasoline will make 20 or 30 miles on the same amount. The problem is not to build engines to burn refined oil, or some product of petroleum other than the present motor fuels. At the present time there is not enough petroleum to meet all requirements.

"With the speed limits of automobiles fixed at about twenty-five miles an hour, and with the crowded condition of our city streets and roads today, making it unsafe to drive very much faster, why is it not necessary, advisable, and practicable to cut down very materially the consumption of gasoline by all types of automobiles, by the more efficient use of fuel?

"Should not the horsepower of the heavy cars be cut down, and could not the cheaper and lighter cars be so equipped as to get all the speed desirable from a very much smaller amount of gasoline than is now used?

FUELS AVAILABLE

"No reasonably well-informed man likes to make predictions about the oil business. At the same time, the logic of the situation is such that automotive engineers should plan to use and conserve the present-day motor fuels. The only fuels possibly available aside from the present-day motor fuels are kerosene and perhaps a distillate similar to the fuel which is used in Diesel engines, that is, something approximating gas oil.

"It will be possible to furnish fuel provided we have the cooperation of everybody who has a proper relationship to the problem. It is doubtful whether it will be solved unless we have that co-operation. If the government of the United States will cooperate with the oil industry, the same courage and the same business ability which have characterised the automotive industry and the oil business will get the oil.

"In 1911 the oil industry had to supply gasoline for only 700,000 automobiles. In other words, the supply was 314 barrels of crude oil to each automobile. Bringing it down to last year there were only fifty barrels of crude oil produced in the United States to each automobile in use. There is the story—from 314 barrels per car in 1911 to fifty barrels per car in 1919.

"If you produce the cars which it is predicted you will produce and if production of crude oil does not increase any more rapidly than it has in the past there will be available per car only forty barrels of crude oil this year, 1920. In 1922, if your 12,000,000 cars registered is correct, there will be provided only thirty-five barrels of crude oil per car in this country if production does not increase more rapidly than it has in the past.

SHORTAGE OF FUEL

"In 1919 we consumed 375,000,000 barrels of crude oil. Since the first of August, 1919, and down to the first of March, 1920, we have been consuming at the rate of 436,000,00 barrels per annum and we have been producing at the rate of 402,000,000 barrels per annum. This shows an excess of consumption over production of 34,000,000 barrels.

"The remedy for the present fuel shortage lies in the following:

"1. The government of the United States must co-operate with the oil business and with the automotive industry at home and abroad if the gasoline problem is to be solved.

"2. The greatest possible efficiency must be gotten by the automotive industry and by the consumer from motor fuel or the problem will not be solved.

"3. The oil industry must be more efficient and must get more gasoline from each barrel of crude.

"With reference to the second remedy, the efficiency of the products of the automotive industry there is need to curb the present demand of the American public to have motor cars with motors developing seventy to eighty-horsepower, which are operated generally at twenty miles an hour.

"The recent change in gasoline prices occurred by reason of the change in the relationship of production to consumption.

"There never was a time in the history of the oil business when there was so much competition as there is today and there is more competition in the oil business, I believe than there is in the automotive business.

"Just to give you a few figures: In 1911 the Standard group refined 80 percent of the petroleum refined in the United States.

"In 1915 the Standard group refined 60 percent of the petroleum produced in the United States.

"In 1919 the Standard group refined only 49 percent of the crude oil refined in the United States.

"In 1919, for the first time in the history of the oil business, the independents refined more crude oil than all the affiliated Standard companies. These figures are the official figures taken from the government reports.

NO GROUP FIXES PRICE

"No one person and no single group of persons settles the price of gasoline. Nobody settles the price except the producer, the consumer and the law of supply and demand. The recent advances in the prices of gasoline have been a mere reflection, and not a complete reflection, of the recent advances in crude. So far as the advance being more or less uniform are concerned here again your have a mere reflection of a national situation because crudes throughout the Nation advanced.

"So far uniformity is concerned, can you buy coal, or clothes, or shoes, or automobiles, or any other articles of common use at prices which are substantially different in various parts of the United States, freight and other costs considered? The prices are determined by competition.

"The export of gasoline has very little effect upon the situation, for, up to the last two or three years, our exports and imports, broadly speaking, were practically balancing, not in terms of specific commodities, but the total. At the present time, however, it looks as though we shall have to import vast quantities of oil.

"Except where there is a slack demand the fluctuations in the stocks of gasoline should not be regarded as particularly important. Where the demand is slack there may be a temporary recession in price in various localities, not justified by general conditions, because of the fact that gasoline is a liquid commodity and the storage facilities are therefore limited. You can not pile it up like so many cords of wood. But where consumption is equal to or greater than demand the fluctuations in the stocks of gasoline are not particularly significant."

Fuel Consumption Trials In Switzerland

Very satisfactory results were obtained at the Bale (Switzerland) fuel consumption trials held recently. The competitors, about forty in number, with cars of French, Swiss, Italian, American and English construction, were divided into teams and the awards were based on the lowest consumption of the team. The best team average was 6.35 litres per ton and per 100 kilometers, and the most economical car in this team was a four cylinder Fiat of 65 by 110 mm. bore and stroke entered by Mr. C. Schlotterbeck. This car, which is one of the new models Fiat, carried four passengers for a distance of 97 miles with fuel consumption at the rate of only 8.85 liters per hundred kilometers. This is equivalent to more than 32 miles to the Imperial gallon, and proves that among its other recognised qualities the post-war-Fiat is most abstemious. One of the features of the competition was the very wide difference in the amounts of fuel consumed by cars of almost the same size. The greatest glutton for fuel was a steamer, which averaged less than ten miles to the gallon.

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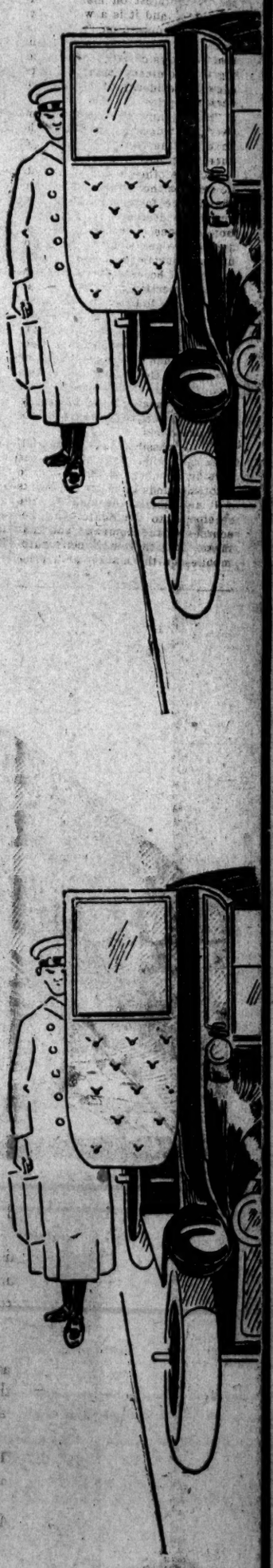

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Labor Situation Bears Strongly On Auto Prices

The price of most standard automobiles, manufactured by firms that will not go out of business during the present period of increased competition, will not and cannot come down at present.

This was the statement made yesterday by a local dealer, who has made a close study of the motor car situation.

"The cost of manufacturing any articles is based upon three things," he said, namely:

"Cost of material, cost of labor and overhead.

"All reputable automobile manufacturers have now placed their orders for materials to cover a considerable period in the future. Many firms have already ordered to cover a period of the next 18 months. Competition and the scarcity of material has made this action necessary.

ANYBODY'S GUESS

"As to when the cost of labor will come down, it is anyone's guess as there is no visible evidence of any reduction taking place in the cost of labor in the near future.

"Overhead consists of articles such as interest on money, heat light, etc., and it is a well known fact that interest on money is increasing from time to time and other articles of overhead, according to prominent manufacturers show no evidence of being reduced in price.

"Hence, any automobile company, that does not pass into the hands of the receivers cannot reduce its prices.

"On the other hand, if the public reduces the number of its purchases, the factories will be required to decrease their production. Since overhead goes on during the period of reduced production, just as it is now going on, it will be necessary to charge a larger portion of this overhead on each car than is now the case.

"This means that if the reputable automobile manufacturers are forced to decrease their production, then the price must be advanced. Good examples of this have recently taken place, four of our largest manufacturers have just increased the price of their products.

"It is possible that there will be a reduction in price on some cars for if a firm is forced to go into the hands of receivers, efforts will undoubtedly be made by the receivers to liquidate the resources of the company and that means that they will sell automobiles on the market at a price below that which they are now selling them.

THEY'LL BE ORPHANS

"However, they will be what we call an "orphan car" and who wants an "orphan car?" With the factory out of business, it would be impossible for the purchaser to get spare parts, or in any way to satisfactorily obtain service that his car will need.

"As I have stated before, there cannot be a reduction in price except on such cars as are made by firms that are financially embarrassed. Cars made by reputable firms will not be reduced in price, but may on the other hand, be increased.

"Cars manufactured by the General Motors Corporation are all being put out by the strongest company in the United States and every one of these are in the category of the machines that will go through the period of increased competition with flying colors."

Always Carry Spare Tire And Avoid Any Chance Of Trouble

"Many a pleasant motor jaunt has been brought to an untimely end by Old Man Jinx in the shape of tire trouble, when the motorist has forgotten to put on an extra tire. For trips of any length upwards of one hundred miles, the motorist should by all means carry two spares in good condition," warns a salesman.

"Some motorists seem to think they lead charmed lives, just because they have completed long trips without tire trouble, but usually the first time they become careless and neglect to check up on spares before starting out on a motor 'hike' they come to grief," he said.

Grease Cups For Use, Not Ornament

Grease cups are not ornaments, nor should they receive only occasional attention. At least every 100 miles they should receive one or more complete turns—and be sure they are filled. A grease containing fine flake graphite will last longer than plain grease, as it does not waste away or gum up.

BLAIR TELLS SECRET OF EASY RIDING

To the majority of motorists the greatest appreciation of the motor car comes from its comfortable riding qualities, said Mr. F. P. Blair, of Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

The electric vehicle, as compared with the ordinary gas car, offers a very marked superiority in comfort, simplicity of control and easy riding, the latter of which many people, not engineers, are unable to understand.

The two main factors in the riding qualities of automobiles depend on the ratio of the unsprung weight; that is the weight below the springs, to the sprung weight, or the weight above the springs of the car and the number of oscillations per minute which the springs will permit under various road conditions.

In the electric car the comparatively large weight of the battery gives a high percentage of weight above the springs, the tendency on rough roads therefore is for the battery and body to remain steadier while the axles vibrate and absorb to a greater extent the roughnesses encountered.

The gas car is unable to reach this same low ratio between the weights above and below and in consequence it cannot ride as smoothly over rough ground as the electric.

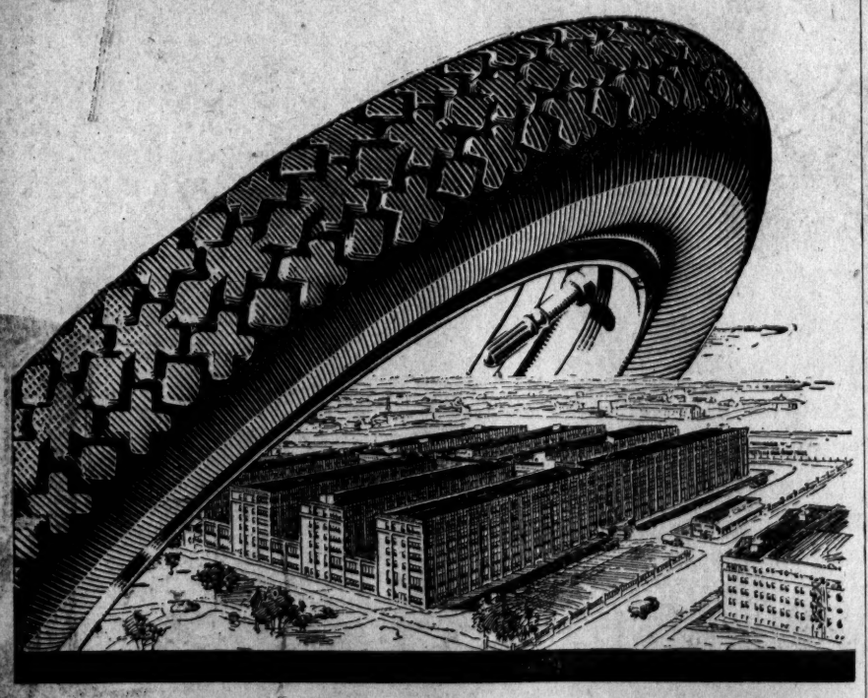
In the Milburn Light Electric only 12 percent of the total weight of the car is below the springs whereas in the ordinary gasoline car this weight is from 20 to 25 percent.

The other important factor contributary to easy riding, which is the number of spring oscillation per minute, has a direct bearing on the tossing and bouncing of the passengers when passing over uneven surfaces.

Experiments have proven that oscillation below 90 per minute will prevent the passengers from leaving the seat even under the worst road conditions.

The springs in the Milburn Light Electric have been designed with an oscillation of 82 to 83 per minute, which as will be noted is below the bouncing level. This low number of oscillations is however, impractical in the gas car because it tends to make the car pitch at high speed.

The electric car, however, being limited to 30 miles an hour, need not take this condition into consideration and it is therefore possible for electric car engineers to design springs which will ride easily over all road inequalities when the rate of speed does not exceed from 5 to 30 miles per hour.



Firestone Cord Tires are built in this gigantic factory which has a capacity of 20,000 tries daily.

The manufacturing methods of this efficient plant are studied by engineers from all parts of the world. They make possible the unusual value in Firestone Cord Tires—extra mileage and riding comfort. And the larger size of these tires adds dignity and elegance to the appearance of any car.

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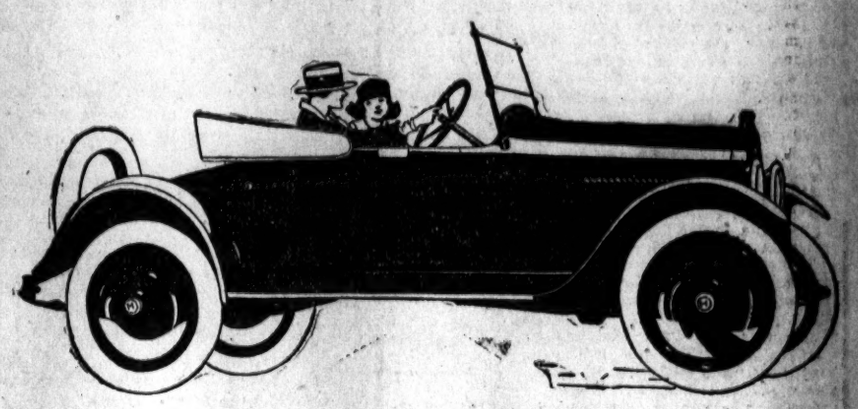

IN the Hupmobile your physical comfort is as certain at fifty miles an hour as at five. The low center of gravity, the proper balance and scientific weight distribution, the exceptionally long and resilient chrome vanadium steel springs, contribute to wonderfully easy riding, no matter what road conditions may be. The absence of unpleasant vibration, and the smooth resistless flow of steady power, help to insure the certainty of a comfortable trip.

But there are other factors of comfort—the mental satisfaction in the wisdom of your choice—the complete confidence in your car—the pocketbook comfort of its economy of operation—and particularly, your pride in the car's appearance. Your pride of beauty is heightened by the knowledge that the good taste of Hupmobile design is permanent.

These all-inclusive comforts have earned for the Hupmobile the well deserved popularity it now enjoys.

Hupmobile

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Star Garage Eastern Garage

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Severe Road Tests Given By Motor Car Makers

The natural conditions under which motor cars have to be tested undoubtedly have an important influence on their quality. The more strenuous the conditons, the higher the standard set by the makers and, other things being equal, the greater the satisfaction to the ultimate user. This is so generally recognised that reputable makers whose factories are unfavorably situated for severe road tests do not hesitate to send their cars hundreds of miles away from their place of origin when any really new type or new, feature has to be tried out.

From the standpoint of the tester, the best country would be one giving a combination of very fast roads with rough surfaces at times, great extremes of climate, and very difficult hills. It is very hard to find all these conditions in any one place. The French makers have fast roads, but they are nearly all far removed from the mountains; American makers have extremes of climate but the roads cannot be used for speed work, and there are no great highways over the mountains. In England the roads are not suitable for, but while the hills are steep, they are not of any great length.

TEST CONDITIONS

The motor manufacturing center which unites the best testing conditions in the world is the city of Turin. Situated at the slope of the Alps, it is exceedingly hot in summer and very cold in winter. In one direction are the great Lombardy planes with fine straight stretches of road over which cars can be tested for speed to extreme limits. In the opposite direction are the Alps with beautifully made roads over such passes as Mont Cenis and Mont Genevre, where there is steady climbing for more than twenty kilometers. Mont Cenis, in itself, is an ideal testing ground, for it is reached by a valley road over which high speeds can be maintained, so that the engine is thoroughly warmed up before it starts on the long, difficult climb of 23 kilometers with gradients of 10 to 13 percent.

For about four months in winter the Alpine roads are closed by snow, but as if in compensation for this, nature has provided Superga hill at the very gates of Turin. Compared with the Alps, the climb is not long, for from the level to the top of Superga, the distance is just under 3½ miles. The climb begins abruptly, however, and not a level inch of road is encountered until the summit is reached, whilst in two places the gradient reached 16½ percent. It frequently happens that a car which can climb the Alps cannot go up Superga on a hot summer day without losing water.

DIFFICULT HILL

Perched on the top of this hill, and visible for miles around, there is a handsome church used as the burying place of members of the Italian Royal family. There are practically no houses on the hill, and as the public always makes use of the rack railway, the rough road has been given up almost entirely to car testing. All day long Fiat and other Italian cars leave the broad riverside road and tackle the steep, narrow winding track up the sides of Superga. Top gear is out of the question, the steering gear is constantly in operation, and the surface having purposely been left rough, springing is thoroughly tried out.

The high reputation which Italian cars have secured the world over can undoubtedly be attributed, in a very large measure, to these ever local conditions under which they have to operate and to the thoroughness with which their makers subject them to trying tests in the Alps and over the sun scorched plains. If they behave satisfactorily, under these strenuous home conditions, they can undoubtedly be relied upon to please in whatever part of the world they are used.

Sand Will Smother Fire From Gasoline

The usually recommended substance for putting out gasoline fires is sand, which certainly has many advantages. Equally efficacious for the purpose is sawdust, particularly if it has been soaked in carbonate of soda. The sawdust floating on the liquid prevents air from reaching the fire, and also a certain amount of carbon dioxide is generated. While sawdust is nominally combustible in reality it burns slowly at best and actually discourages the rapid spread of flame.

MOTORISED FARMS AID MOTOR WORLD

Designs Being Refined As Result Of Great Interest In Rural Sections

Motorising the farm is the big movement in the automotive industry for the year 1920. It is the next big general development in that field. It is the next big step of progress in the agricultural sphere. Look through the trade Journals and glance around at the farms.

Most changes in truck designs tend to bring refinement instead of radical transformation. Here are three outstanding features in this movement.

First, motor trucks.

Second, the interest of the farmer.

Third good roads.

The development of the motor truck of today has been so rapid that it stands as nearly perfect as an automotive vehicle can be.

Motor trucks can now go into the plowed field, gather up the hay, potatoes or fruit, and in that single handling either deposit on the market direct or in a storage elevator many miles away. There is not the trouble of hauling from the field to the railroad by slow horse team process, unloading at the destination, involving probably another short haul by vehicle from train to market. The truck does all this in one loading.

A motor truck is tireless, it will work at top speed all day long without injury to the machine and with multiple results to the farmer. It will perform the duties of many teams of horses and will do the work faster than animals. Progress in agricultural development means motorisation and an investment in good standard truck by the famer. It is step toward progress.

With the pneumatic tired truck there is no danger of being stalled on a highway or in a field in transporting from place to place. The solid tired truck succeeded the horse and the pneumatic tired truck has succeeded both and is today the last word in truck-portation.

Opposed To Metric System

Automotive Engineers Take A Vote—Technical Teachers Also Agree

At a recent convention of the Society of Automotive Engineers at Ottawa Beach, Mich., a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that the Society of Automotive Engineers go on record as opposed to the compulsory adoption of the metric system. This was the main topic of the convention where 1,000 delegates from all over the United States met to discuss the pro and con of the metric system. Copies of the resolution were sent to the House and Senate Committees on Weights and Measures.

At an earlier meeting of the aeronautic division of the Society of Automotive Engineers it was recommended that the English system of measurement be used except in isolated cases. This was also adopted not only by the Division of Standards but by the society.

In order to ascertain the views of the members of the society, many of whom did not attend the convention, a questionnaire was sent out by Automobile Topics. The results were that out of 967 votes 250 favored the compulsory adoption of the metric system in this country and 717 were opposed to it.

In answer to the question of preference for personal use 295 expressed a preference for the metric system for commercial reasons, while 546 preferred the system in vogue. For scientific reasons 410 favored the metric system and 364 were opposed. It is interesting to note that, while 659 indicated that they had used the metric system to some extent, only 250 voted in favor of legislation to bring about its adoption in this country.

In regard to the adoption of the compulsory law in favor of the metric system, Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, President of the Stevens Institute of Technology, says:

"I feel that college men who have had no experience outside of the college and laboratory perhaps do not appreciate the situation regarding matters of weight and measurement. It is the manufacturers who come up against the real tests. Having had wide experience as an engineer, manager of industrial plants and as a consulting engineer, I feel that I am competent to look upon the practical side, and my opinion is without qualification that a compulsory law in favor of the metric system would be a fatal mistake and would place upon the industrial interests of the United States a tremendously heavy and unnecessary burden which would at this time, in view of foreign competition, be particularly inexpedient. It would involve the expenditure of millions and millions of dollars, and instead of helping us with regard to exports, it would be hurtful.

"To representatives of educational associations and institutions who may have been led into an indorsement of the metric system, I would say that, while naturally appealing to the workers in the laboratory as I am in a position to appreciate, I feel sure that to make a metric law compulsory would be a great misfortune to this country."

Another educator, Thomas E. Butterfield, Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Lehigh University, indorses the above views of President Humphreys, as follows:

"My college enthusiasm for the metric system did not survive my employment as an engineer in Germany, the chief metric country. I found that the metric system was not in universal use there after a generation of compulsory legislation and also found the use of the metric system of no advantage in engineering computation.

"Further careful study for years has convinced me that the fancied logical advantages of the metric system are illusory, and the agitation in favor of its adoption is harmful to American industry and to engineering education."

L. P. Breckenridge, Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Yale University, emphatically declares that it is distinctly harmful to instill into the minds of college students ideas favoring a change in our basic standards which later experience in practical work makes it necessary to revise. Colleges and universities should make every effort to cooperate with manufacturers instead of promulgating radical ideas which will "throw a monkey wrench into the wheels of industry," he concludes.

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URGES BRITISH ALLIANCE

Von Kemnitz Opposes Idea Of German Compact With Bolsheviki

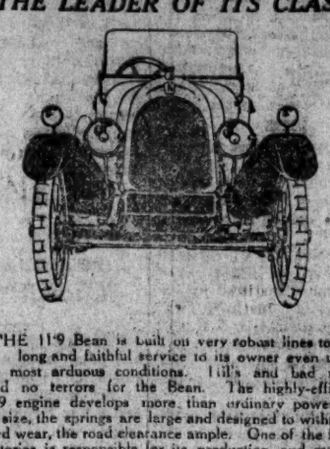
Berlin, August 20.—An Anglo-German alliance is advocated by Arthur von Kemnitz, writing in the Tagliche Rundschau. Von Kemnitz, who is a Nationalist member of the Reichstag and was author of the note to Mexico, despatched during Dr. Alfred Zimmermann's regime in the Foreign Office, in which Mexico was asked to join forces with Germany against the United States, rejects the idea of making Bolshevist Russia the "pivot for Germany's foreign policy."

"I admit," he declares, "the very thought of an alliance with England is nauseating, but it is the only way open to us."

He is opposed to "rushing into the arms of France," and declares that "as the United States has evidently concluded to dissociate herself from European affairs," Germany's future salvation is to be found in an orientation in the direction of England. He says England would be impressed with the desirability of making Germany the "Continental base for English politics and a bulwark against Bolshevism."

11·9 BEAN

"THE LEADER OF ITS CLASS."



THE 11·9 Bean is built on very robust lines to give long and faithful service to its owner even under the most arduous conditions. Hill's and bad roads hold no terrors for the Bean. The highly-efficient 11·9 engine develops more than ordinary power for its size, the springs are large and designed to withstand hard wear, the road clearance ample. One of the finest factories is responsible for its production, and modern manufacturing methods for its very moderate price.

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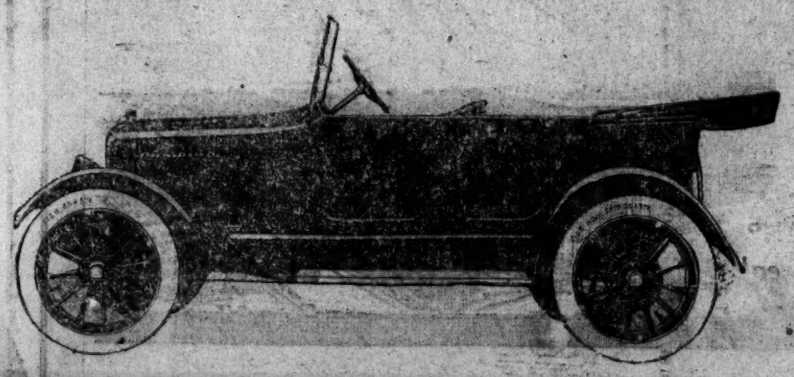

THREE-POINT CANTILEVER SPRINGS

are the principal feature of this beautiful new model OVERLAND, which is the success of the year at all automobile shows. Ask us to take you for a run in one, and prove for yourself the absence of vibration, which ensures the acme of comfort in motoring. These springs protect the mechanism of the car, thereby effecting a great saving in upkeep expenses. The light weight of the car means less petrol and oil consumption and longer tyre mileage.

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METRIC SYSTEM IS USED IN GOODYEAR COMPANY'S PLANT

Lesson Learned During War Heeded—Trade Conference Is Informed

Because the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's new factory at Los Angeles will be equipped and operated entirely on the metric basis, manufacturers will watch with interest the development of this mammoth plant.

When the World Metric Standardisation Conference convened at the Palace Hotel delegates of the Seventh National Foreign Trade Convention, metric advocates, and the public in general, had an opportunity to learn why the Goodyear people deemed it advisable to adopt the metric measurements exclusively.

SPECIAL DELEGATE

Burgess Darrow, of the technical division of that progressive concern, went to San Francisco as a special delegate to address the conference. Since this metric conference was attended by accredited representatives from the Washington State Manufacturers Association, American Chemical Society, American Institute of Architects, American Institute of Inventors, the Wholesale Grocers' Association and the World Trade Club (Foreign Trade Club) of San Francisco, Darrow's remarks received careful attention.

Heeding a lesson learned in the world war, the Goodyear people have given close attention to the campaign waged by some of the more progressive organisations in the United States urging legislation that will provide for the adoption of the metric units of measurement.

In supplying the allied armies with tires marked with metric equivalents, the Akron factory made careful study of the metric units. For the manufacturer they present two great advantages: being decimal, metric measurements can be easily and accurately calculated, and being standard, the size stated in metric terms will be understood the world over.

GOES STEP FURTHER

Heretofore it was thought sufficient simply to print on world market products English sizes with metric equivalents, but realising the advantageous simplicity of the decimal units, the Goodyear Company has gone a step further and will use these measurements not merely in marking sizes, but exclusively in calculation, in construction, and in the operation of their entire plant.

President F. A. Seiberling of the Goodyear Company broke the ground for this great enterprise in July, 1919. Since then engineers have been busy to complete the construction of this plant so that it would be ready for operation by June 1, 1920.

The plans for the complete plant call for three units—an entire manufacturing plant, a cotton fabric mill and a warehouse. Since it is predicted that this plant will eventually be the space for the future growth has been allowed. The plant is being constructed on a 622-acre tract of land purchased in Ascot Park, about four miles from the center of Los Angeles. The spacious grandstand of the Ascot race track has been converted into offices for the engineering corps in charge of the construction of the plant.

Motor Cycles Will Be Police Equipment Is London Report

The Commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police has carried out a reform which has constantly been advocated in The Daily Mail by ordering eleven motor bicycles for the use of detective inspectors. It is a small beginning, but it indicates the determination to employ modern methods and modern machinery in police work, and is thus almost as important as was the introduction of the telephone in police stations, which was carried out some twenty years ago, also as the result of action by The Daily Mail. Motor police will be able far more effectively to control traffic and deal with offending motor-vehicles. They should supersede the ridiculous system of police traps. They would also have the mobility which the modern professional criminal enjoys since he has taken to using the motor car as one of the implements of his trade.—Daily Mail.

FORD LOWERS HIS PRICE $142 ON CAR

Has 148,000 Unfilled Orders On Hands In Detroit At Present

Detroit, Michigan, September 20.—Henry Ford's great automobile plant today announced a wholesale reduction in the prices of all its products. All Ford models were cut $142 in price, bringing the figures down to almost the prewar quotations.

The Ford company now has unfilled orders for 148,000 cars. Automobile dealers today are predicting that the action of the Ford company, together with keener competition, will soon force other manufacturers to reduce their prices.

SHORTAGE OF NEW CARS ADDS TO VOGUE OF OLD ONES

If One Cannot Get Machine Fresh From Factory One Must Secure Best Possible

With the shortage of new automobiles already predicted and, in fact, being felt for 1920, comes now the used car as an item of importance in the automobile business field according to "Jawn" Davis, manager of the Used Car Department of the Central Garage Company.

"Where before the machine that had been run perhaps a thousand miles was considered an orphan and ignored in favor of the new machine, the absence of the latter permits the used car to assume a position on the pedestal of 'desirable purchases,'" says Mr Davis.

"And with the rise in importance of used cars, an advance in prices is bound to be felt, lending the final dignity to the transaction.

"At the same time, the use of used cars is advancing, and I predict that many more second-hand cars will be on the market in the next year than many people can thing of. Years ago, a used car was considered only for the poorest; that is, for persons who were unable to pay the price of a new car; but quite the contrar nowadays, the 'old boat' is still seen on the roads, maybe in a new color or with some other change but just the same it is the same car that you saw some time ago.

"More used cars have been sold in the last year than in the seven years past. This is not all. I predict that the next year will find new cars so scarce that the used cars will hold sway without a doubt. More sales will depend on used cars than any of the dealers are realising.

"Another feature of the use car vogue lately is the high price that people are compelled to pay for autos."

BOTANIST IS FIRST AID TO MOTORISTS

Crude Rubber Supply Is Augmented As Result Of Expert Research Work

To an English botanist who secured thousands of seeds of South American rubber trees and carried them to the Kew Gardens in England, motorists the world over owe a large debt of gratitude.

Twenty years ago virtually the entire supply of the crude rubber obtained was derived from the wide rubber forests of South America. The possibilities of cultivating the rubber trees in the islands of the East Indies occurred to some English statesman, and an expedition was sent to South America to secure seeds. The first plants raised from these seeds died, but better fortune attended the second attempt. Today there are 3,000,000 acres of rubber plantations under cultivation in the East Indies, and as a consequence there is an ample supply today of crude rubber, that has kept pace with the tremendous increase in demand.

Not only has the quantity of rubber increased vastly, but the quality of the crude product has been greatly increased by the scientific methods of handling it developed upon the plantations, in the jungles from native trees.

FEDERAL COMPANY DELVES INTO COST

Experiment And Compilation Of Facts Will Be Useful To Truck Owner

While trade papers and manufacturers of tires generally are pointing to the lack of authentic figures on pneumatic truck tire costs and other important data, the Federal Rubber company has taken steps to get first-hand information covering the entire subject.

"Experience has shown that pneumatically equipped trucks have the advantage of greater speed, economy of operation, less depreciation, easier riding, and that they cause less wear on roads," says distributers of Federal Tires.

"In operating this fleet of pneumatic-tired trucks between Milwaukee and Chicago, the Federal Company is able to determine first-hand the cost per ton mile and the question of speedier transportation. They will determine as near as possible the economics of the pneumatic equipped trucks—to just what extent it saves the truck itself and its mechanical equipment. In a word, they are going to determine from the operation of this fleet, all of those elements which enter into pneumatically equipped truck service.

"Information of this fleet will give to the motor truck world accurate and surprising figures, something which is sadly lacking at this time. And it will do much toward promoting the 'truck on air' movement, which promises to develop into one of the greatest and most important commercial and economic evolutions of modern times."

MODERN ELECTRIC'S ENDURANCE IS SHOWN BY TEST

Demonstrations Disclose Great Distance Traveled By Milburn Motor Cars

Actual demonstrations held in various sections of the country and under various conditions have disclosed that the Milburn Light Electric is capable of traveling a distance of from 65 to 100 miles on a single battery charge.

A test run from Chicago to Milwaukee was recently conducted for the purpose of demonstrating the battery radius of the Milburn Light Electric on a single battery charge. The trip totalled 96.7 miles and the actual driving time was 4 hours and forty-five minutes. This test run was not intended to demonstrate the touring capabilities of the Milburn so much as to determine its battery endurance.

The run was made at night over roads with which the driver was not familiar, and no attempt was made to get speed. The car was equipped with the exclusive Milburn Quick Exchange battery, which is standard equipment on all Milburn cars, and an extra battery carried. It was however not found necessary to make use of this as the single battery charge furnished ample energy to cover the entire distance with enough power remaining in the battery to run the car an estimated additional ten miles.

As this remarkable trip will testify the past year or two have seen a very distinct progress in the development of the electric car, particularly in regard to its appearance, speed, and radius of travel; and as Mr. F. P. Blair of Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., very concretely expresses it "Those of us who own and drive electrics know that the modern electric car is capable of meeting 90 percent of all motoring requirements demanded by the average motorist."

"All roads lead to Rome," and all arguments lead to the

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Real cycle building is something more than appears on the surface. As you appreciate safety and enjoyment ride a Raleigh with Dunlop tyres and Sturmey-Archer 3-speed gear.

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Automobile buyers have learned to expect good used car bargains at our store, but seldom, if ever, have we been able to offer as good a value as we have to-day—a

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with fresh paint, good tires, trim looking top, and A.1. mechanical condition,

At a Low Price

This car, as well as one or two others of equal merit, will no doubt be sold to-day, so, HURRY!

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Saving 2,000 Miles by Repairing Stone Bruises

A Goodyear Tire that looked perfectly sound on the outside blew out one day. The owner took it to a Goodyear Service Station. Examination revealed a fabric bruise on the inside of the tire—probably caused by bumping into a sharp curb. The bruise had been neglected so long that it had developed into a serious fracture whose edges caught and pinched through the tube, causing the blow-out. The Goodyear Service Station Dealer advised the use of a Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch. The car owner had one put in. With it he got 2,000 more miles from the tire. Ask your Goodyear Service Station for Lesson 4 of the Goodyear Conservation Course, telling how to care for stone-bruised tires.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

The Goodyear All-Weather Tread is a tough, thick muscular shield for the tire body.

But not even the All-Weather Tread can protect the inner plies of fabric tires when cars are backed sharply against squared curbs or strike objects at high speed.

In such cases these innermost layers of fabric are some times stretched beyond their elastic limit and some of the threads have to break.

The tire is weakened at this point, and under the strains of active use the fracture enlarges and other plies begin to give way.

Eventually the tube is caught and pinched by the jaws of the resulting fabric break and a blow-out follows.

Generally such tires can be satisfactorily repaired.

Goodyear Service Station Dealers and many car-owners use the Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch, temporarily repair such bruises until it is possible to have them permanently vulcanized; or if the tire is too old to be worth vulcanizing the Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch, securely cemented in, makes a permanent repair which will enable the tire to deliver a great many additional miles of service.

This most effective inside boot is so constructed that it presents its full reinforcing strength from the bead of the tire on one side clear across the tire, and will repair any possible injury—a cut through the top—a blow-out in the side, or even a rim-cut.

It gained its name many years ago, before Goodyear improvements had produced tires constructed to eliminate rim-cutting.

For Cord Tires the Goodyear Cord Patch, used in the same manner as the rim-cut patch, will enable old tires to deliver an almost unbelievable amount of service after they would otherwise have had to be discarded.

Lesson 4 of the Goodyear Conservation Course tells you how to detect and repair stone bruises—one of a number of little things that save big tire bills.

Others are proper inflation, described in Lesson 3; and the care of tread cuts, described in Lesson 2; and "trueing up" wheels, described in Lesson 1.

Ask your Goodyear Service Station for the lesson leaflets on this course.

Goodyear Service Station Dealers

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.
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1920
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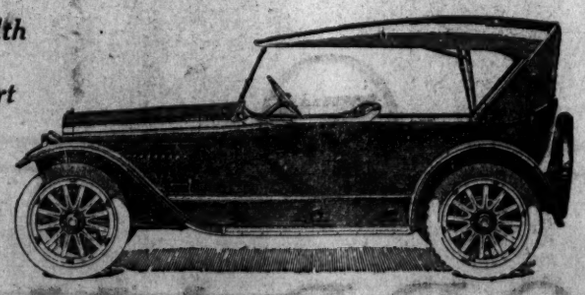

This beautiful 5-passenger Model has a 117-inch wheel-base. In all the New Models nearly 100 costly improvements are embodied.

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Effective against Gasoline and Oil Fires
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So The Motorist May Know

Question—Will you kindly explain in what way I may adjust the polarity so as to show correct indication on Dodge Touring, 1917 model. While I am quite sure the indicator at all times shows "discharge" and only shows "charge" when motor is running, lights on and the electric horn button is pressed.—*A. S.*

Answer—The indicator finger of your ammeter should stand at zero when all switches are off. If not, and the meter registers "discharge," then there must be a leak somewhere which should be traced and eliminated. Sometimes the ammeter will get out of order and fail to register correctly. First you should determine whether the ammeter is defective or not. Current is consumed when the ignition, lights or horn are used and the meter will register discharge until the R. P. M. of the engine is sufficient to cause the generator to produce enough current to offset that used, when the meter should begin to register charge. It would be advisable to have the electric system inspected at the nearest service station.

Question—I have an Olds with Delco electric system. When ignition switch is closed the ammeter shows about 20 discharge, engine not running. Is this correct? If so, in case generator stopped charging would it not discharge battery? What is the proper charging rate, lights off and on? Thanking you for any information, I remain.—*F. R.*

Answer—In any case battery will discharge if generator stops generating current, but the danger is not as great as you suppose. Your ignition system does not draw 20 amperes when running, but more nearly 5 or 6. When speeded up it draws less than 1 ampere. The high reading you get with engine at rest is due to the fact that interrupter points make good contact. When running the interrupter points touch for so short a time that very little current is used.

Question—I have an Overland 75B, 1917 model. Please tell me what causes a vapor to rise from oil breather pipe after only a few miles of travel. Radiator has been well cleaned with sal soda and flushed with engine running for fifteen minutes, cleaned out crankcase with kerosene and refilled with good oil. The engine has great power notwithstanding.—*S. H.*

Answer—This is due to some of the kerosene remaining in the crankcase and vaporising with the heat. It should disappear very soon. If you feed oil in with the gasoline you will soon carbonise the engine. This trick is a useful one on two cycle engines, as the mixture goes first to the crankcase, where the oil remains. In your case the oil is drawn in on top of the piston, which is the last place it should be allowed to enter.

Question—I have a 1915 model Overland 83. How is the best way to reset the priming cups? They leak around the bottom and also around spark plugs, where the big tap screws into engine head. One of my drive wheels wears the tread off on one side of tire. I thought it was on account of certain turns. How do I remedy these troubles?—*P. B.*

Answer—They should be tightened until they stop leaking. If thread is damaged a little shellac and graphite might be used, but it would be better to have a machinist cut the threads a little deeper. Your rear axle may be sprung, throwing the rear wheel out of true. Measured from folloe to felloe, the rear wheels should be perfectly parallel. If they are out very much they will require special treatment in order to straighten them.

Question—My engine has suddenly developed a bad case of weak power and it looks as if the cause was a weak spark. The hydrometer test shows 1,300, but the spark at the plugs does not seem as strong as formerly. When I remove the top of distributor and crank the engine with the starter there is heavy sparking at the interrupter points. I cleaned them with fine sandpaper until they were bright and smooth, but got the same heavy sparking as before. What do you think is the cause of this trouble?—*T. L.*

Answer—Undoubtedly a punctured condenser, as you have tried everything else. This is expensive to replace, but there is nothing else to be done. Heavy sparking at circuit-breaker points is usually due to dirt, but if points are clean and still give excessive sparking a burned out condenser is indicated.

Question—My engine when running seems to skip except when on a pull or when speeding up. It will run all right for a while, and then when I give it a little more throttle will commence to skin again. It has a Rayfield carburetor. If I give it a little more gas it seems to make it miss still more. If I give it a leaner mixture it makes it backfire at carburetor. Spark seems to be in good shape.—*U. E.*

A.—Trouble is evidently in the mixture. The inlet manifold may leak or the air valve not close properly. A piece of lint may have caught in the spray nozzle. Run engine and inject oil around the joints of the inlet manifold. If oil is sucked in there is a leak and bolts must be tightened or gasket replaced. If no leak is found remove carburetor and overhaul it carefully. Replace and readjust and the trouble will probably have disappeared.

Q.—Please help me to locate a knock in my Ford. About two weeks ago my crankshaft broke, which also broke cylinder block. Put in new parts, including pistons, and had engine thoroughly overhauled. Differential and universal in good shape, but knock is just as bad as ever. Knock is loudest when running down hill or idling. A valve litter pin is tight and sometimes sticks. Timing gears and camshaft appear to be in perfect condition.—*H. S.*

A.—Valve guide tight, allowing valve to remain up would be a cause of knock. This will not happen if spring can push it down again. There may be too much space between valve lifter and valve stems. Probably some adjustment of connecting rods or other parts have been overlooked and left loose. Nothing but a reinspection of the parts can determine this.

Q.—Are larger flywheels used with twelve cylinder engines or with four-cylinder engines?—*L. G.*

A.—The more cylinders we have the less the flywheel is needed, so that flywheels on eight and twelve-cylinder engines are smaller than those on four and six-cylinder engines. On engines of one to four cylinders there are dead periods when no power is being developed. The flywheel carries the crankshaft over these places. Engines with more cylinders have no such periods as the power strokes develop. The flywheel tones down the strong part of the power stroke and speeds up the weak parts, thus giving a much smoother turning effect on the drive shaft and rear wheels.

Q.—I always got a knock on a hill, but it stops if I retard the spark lever. Is this anything serious? Please give me the remedy, if there is one.—*J. R.*

A.—This is known as "spark knock" and is the result of advancing the spark too far. The gas is exploded before dead center and the explosion pressing downward meets the piston coming up. This makes a knock. It does not occur on a level road, because the engine is running faster and has time to pass over dead center. But the car slows down on a hill and this causes the knock. The rule for spark advance is to keep the lever advanced just short of the point where a knock occurs.

Q.—Please tell me why I get a muffler explosion when I retard the spark all the way. The noise is louder if I open the throttle part way at the same time. Please tell me how to correct this.—*C. L.*

A.—The circuit breaker is set a little too late on its shaft. It may becoming loose, in which case the engine will stop and an experienced man will have to be called in to reset it. The noise is caused by the gas igniting almost at the end of the power stroke just about as the exhaust valve opens. Naturally, this noise is made louder by feeding more gas.

Q.—Recently several wires came off my distributor and I put them back as best I could, but the engine fires back at the carburetor, in the muffler and kicks back—in fact, does everything except run forward. Please tell me how to put these wire back in the proper places.—*T. K.*

A.—Find firing order by cranking engine slowly by hand. Retard spark. Set No. 1 cylinder slightly past firing dead center. Now remove distributor head and note where distributor arm points. This carries the current to the spark plug wires and No. 1 spark plug wire should be fastened to the contact nearest the arm. Now go around the distributor head in the direction of rotation, fastening the wires in the firing order. The next one to fire goes next to No.1 wire, the next one to fire goes next to that and so on. It would be well to disconnect No. 1 wire at spark plug and set it less than a quarter inch from the head of plug to test for spark. Close switch and advance spark lever quickly. This should give a spark at No. 7 plug. If the distributor is wired correctly the engine should run.

DRAIN OFF OIL TO BETTER CAR

Distributor Gives Tip All Owners Will Find To Advantage To Heed

Did you ever notice how the car runs after you have drained the oil from the crankcase and refilled it, and started the motor again? If you do not know the feel of the rejuvenated motor, just try this some of these days. It will surprise you and incidentally help the car a lot.

"This applies particularly to a new car. If you can take the oil out after running a new car about a week and replace it with new oil, you will be surprised and delighted," says a local distributor.

"It is an excellent plan not only to drain the crankcase of all oil after the first 100 miles, but to wash the entire lubricating system with kerosene. The desirability of this step becomes evident when it is considered that in a brand new engine small particles of metal are shaken off which fall into the oil base and are carried into bearings together with lubricant. To guard against this danger, the drained engine base should be filled with a gallon of kerosene. After that the engine should be turned over a half dozen times by means of the electric starter, the ignition switch, of course, being off so as to prevent the starting of the motor. In this fashion the kerosene is distributed all through the lubricating system and whatever minute metal particles are encountered are sent to the bottom of the crankcase, from which they emerge when the latter is finally drained of the kerosene.

"After the engine base has been filled with new lubricant the electric starter should again be made to turn the motor over a half dozen times for the purpose of distributing the new oil over the various bearing surfaces."

BEARINGS ARE MARD PROBLEM TO MAKER

Fitting Delicate And Requires Employment Of Highest Degree Of Skill

Whatever one's notion of the new car's monetary value may be, it is well to bear in mind that mechanically a car is no better than its bearings. With the exception of lubrication the most important factors involved in the satisfactory operation of an automobile are the bearings. And it is the bearings in a new car that are apt to refuse to be imposed upon before they are properly introduced to their arduous duties.

At the factory engine bearings are fitted very carefully. The job itself is not one to be undertaken by a novice. It is painstaking work even for an expert to obtain proper bearing surfaces. But a perfect bearing surface never is a hand-made job, but the result of a gradual wearing in process going on during the engine's operation under load. In spite of the fact that bearings as well as shafts are finished with the mechanical precision of exceptionally accurate machines the final fitting of the bearings—in the better cars, at least—is done by hand by the spotting in process, in which a good deal of the success depends on the dexterity of the operator and the care with which he proceeds.

The Babbitt metal with which plain engine bearings are lined is compressible to a certain extent so that after the bearing surfaces have been hammered by many thousands of expansions they become measurably larger. This being the case, the factory very sensibly adjusts the bearings as close as possible, well knowing that the first few hundred miles of road travel will open them to the proper fit.

Aside from the "set" a Babbitt lined bearing gradually assumes a degree of glass-like smoothness that comes only from actual service contact of the bearing and the shaft turning in it. Before that time the bearings retain a certain roughness, which even the most generous lubrication is often unable to reduce the friction thus set up to a point not involving temporary danger.

Pay As You Enter Motor Bus Arrives

A pay-as-you-enter auto bus, patterned after the newer type of street cars and capable of hauling 100 people, is being designed by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company as an experiment in broadening the field for the use of pneumatic truck tires.

The new bus will be operated in Akron and will have six wheels. It is the intention of the company to later equip the bus with eight wheels, similar to the double trucks on street cars.

Pay Same Care To Car As When You Bought It

It is the new member among the motoring fraternity who treats his motor with the greater respect, especially the starting and lighting battery, according to a local dealer.

"When a man buys his first car, he reads all the rules and directions that are given him by the manufacturer. He oils it regularly, he wipes it off every time he uses it and he watches it like a mother bear does her cubs.

"The battery is something he cannot look into; it is a complete mystery to him, and he does just as the directions say. He has it tested regularly and carefully watches the ammeter to see that it is getting the right kind of nourishment. He goes along for several months in this manner. The shine begins to grow dull and nothing of a troublesome nature develops and he lets up on his enthusiastic care of the car."

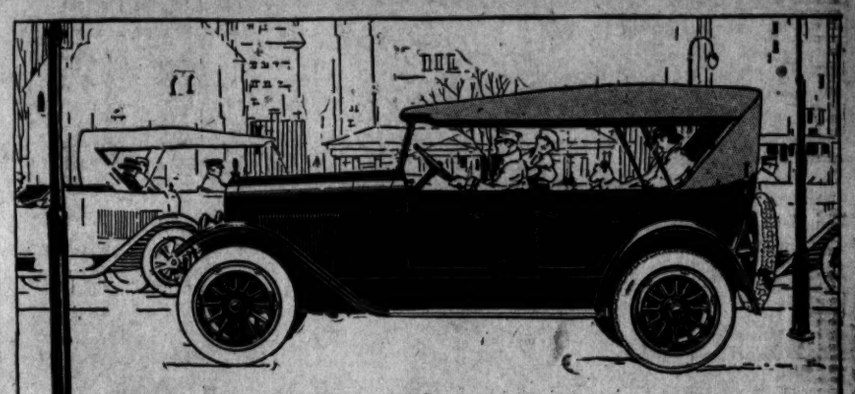
Vacation With Pay Is Studebaker Plan For Factory Hands

A vacation with pay for factory workers—this is the latest progressive movement put in effect by the Studebaker Corporation according to information received here.

For many years this idea has been in force in offices, but mechanics and other industrial workers never used to know the joy of vacations. In the few scattered instances where such vacations were taken, the worker was cut off from the payroll for the period of his vacation.

The new "vacation with pay" innovation is only one of the co-operative plans recently introduced by the Studebaker Corporation for the benefit of its plant employes, and that have placed this manufacturing concern among the leaders in the industrial world in the promotion of advanced ideas.

Among other co-operative plans are anniversary checks, life insurance, pensions, a chance to earn stock in the corporation and to own a home on a co-operative basis. In a word, the men are considered partners in the affairs of the company.



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If a man decides to paint a picture, write a book, or build a motor car, and he determines to put into that product of his hand and brain the best of all-that-he has within himself, and the best that he can obtain from others, that creation will possess a certain quality of goodness which will command the attention, create the desire, and secure the respect and approval of those who know what they want.

JORDAN

Motor Cars

SHANGHAI MOTORS CORPORATION

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TELEPHONES:

Central 5096 WEST 2004

DATE SET FOR NATIONAL

Only Passenger Cars Will Be Shown Next Time In New York

In addition to fixing the dates for the National Automobile Show in New York City from January 8 to 15 next in the Grand Central Palace a number of subjects of importance to the industry were discussed at the annual meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The 1921 exhibition will be wholly of passenger cars. The motor truck committee of the chamber decided a month ago that it was inadvisable to hold any more commercial motor vehicle shows in connection with the passenger car event, and the members approved of this action. They voted against the holding of any truck show this coming winter, but a plan is under consideration whereby some large practical demonstration of truck utility and service may be held next spring.

Placing self-starters on trucks, the more careful adjustment of carburetors and the increasing mileage efficiency from modern cars and trucks, coupled wth the increased production of gasoline, which it is believed will come with increased drilling for crude oil are expected to bring about normal situation within another year. Should this be accomplished, the report stated, one of the leading experts in the oil industry predicted that the price of gasoline might again go below 30 cents a gallon.

There was an interesting report of the result of the recent meeting of service managers of the automobile companies held at Indianapolis recently with a view to standardising on better service for the 6,800,000 passenger cars and 750,000 trucks now in use.

Reports throughout the country indicated a great increase in the use of trucks to relieve the present transportation difficulties. The Interstate Commerce Commission recently suggested to the railroads the use of as many motor trucks as possible. The motor truck is advocated for all short-haul business, thus helping the railroads in relieving them of what has been termed unprofitable business. This enables the railroads to handle the long-haul traffic with greater efficiency and greater profit.

The difficulties of railroad transportation during the last six weeks have had their effect on automobile production, the manufacturers as a whole being now on about 75 percent basis, owing to the transportation limitations on incoming material.

Foreign countries are asking for motor vehicles in greater numbers than ever before. March exports established a new record with the shipment of 3,185 trucks valued at $4,600,000 and 14,702 passenger cars valued at more than $16,000,000.

In order to reciprocate with European manufacturers, the American automobile industry by a unanimous vote of the 123 companies in the national chamber has petitioned congress to reduce the tariff on foreign automobiles 33 1-3 percent from its present figure.

To help solve the difficulties of purchasing agents it was voted to hold a meeting of the purchasing agents of the automobile industry at Cleveland on June 18. The Chicago national passenger car show following that in New York City will be held at the Coliseum in Chicago from January 23 to February 4 next year. Colonel Charles Clifton, who has been president of the national chamber for several years, was re-elected for another term.

ROAD DRIVING LETS BUYER KNOW CAR

Thorough Demonstration Before Purchase Of Used Motor Is Strongly Advised

"To be sure that a used car will measure up to salemen's claims, first see it demonstrated." That was the admonition yesterday of "Jawn" Davis, manager of the used Car Department of the Central Garage, distributors of Overlands.

"A car may look ever so good standing in the display room and yet not measure up to the purchaser's expectations when it comes to the acid test of operation," continued Davis. "That is just the reason why we advise a demonstration and why we make provision for a demonstration in our used car traffic. We want every purchaser to be satisfied and to know in a first-hand way what he is getting. Then there can be no disappointment, after it is too late.

"We rarely close a sale without first taking the customer over the road in the car under consideration. We let him test it out himself and see it in actual operation, under a variety of conditions. If the car has serious defects they will merely always be discovered. On the other hand, if a car is sound and good the buyer will thus be assured of its quality. At least, a demonstration is a mighty good indication of the value that's left in a car.

"When our used cars get to the stage where they are ready to demonstrate, they have had a very thorough overhauling. The mechanism has been put in perfect condition. Every worn part has been replaced by a new one and every mechanical imperfection eliminated.

"Besides being genuinely good, every overhauled car sold by us has the merit of looking good. It will yield long and dependable service and give the user the kind of satisfaction he hoped for at the outset."

Washing Soda Found Remedy For Scale

One of the simplest and most efficient methods of cleansing the radiator of the scale which forms in it is to fill the water system with a strong solution of washing soda and hot water, running the engine for about fifteen minutes. The soda solution is then drained out of the system and the scale will come with it, do not race the engine while carrying out this process.

French Grand Prix Race

Announcement has recently been received by motor car manufacturers that the Automobile Club of France has decided to revive the famous Grand Prix race in July, 1921. The conditions are materially different from former events and the entry fees made higher—in fact the highest that have ever been required for any motor car contest. A maximum of five cars may be entered by one manufacturer, the fees being 20,000 francs for one car, 35,000 for two, 47,500 for three, 57,500 for four and 65,000 francs for a five-car train.

The regulations specify that the cars must be equipped with engines of not more than 3 liters, equivalent to 183 cubic inches, piston displacement, and a minimum weight of 1,763 pounds with four wheels, tires and oil in the base chamber, but without water, gasoline, spare parts, tools, or spare wheels. The driver and mechanic together must weigh 264 pounds, or sealed ballast to equal the amount must be carried. There are no chassis or body restrictions other than a maximum length of tail of 59 inches measured from the rear hub cap to the extreme rear.

BENCH TEST

Before the race, all engines must undergo a bench test, when 30 h. p. must be developed for fifteen minutes at 1,000 r. p. m. and 90 h. p. at 3,000 r. p. m. for the same time. After these tests, there will be a sixty-minute brake test, when the power must not on any occasion drop below 90 h. p. at 3,000 r. p. m. No car can start in the race unless it has successfully passed the bench tests.

Entries must be sent to the Sporting Commission of the Automobile Club of France by December 31, 1920, but later entries will be accepted up to February 28, 1921, at double rates. The course has not been selected, but it probably will be near Strasbourg, in Alsace. Lyons and Le Mans are bidding for the event. The race will not be less than 350 miles in length. Entries from Germany or Austria, it is stated, will not be accepted.

COST IS GREAT

While no definite action has been taken by the American industry, the subject has been under discussion by several leading manufacturers and a representative American seems virtually assured.

In commenting upon the possibilities of a British entry, The London Field calls attention to the great expense, including the designing and preparing of the cars, with the driving team.

"We may well doubt," adds The Field, "whether any British firm will face the almost prohibitive expense, for it is fairly certain that those who could face the ordeal with some hope of success do not now need to risk so much money for a dubious advertisement, since high-grade cars with engines of three liters capacity are beyond the popular purse in this country, and sell on other recommendations and merits than engine efficiency or a capacity for speed. Of course where a world market is in view the outlook may well justify the adventure, for possibly the reward may be great if success be well handled."

Dry Sand Will Give Traction To Wheels

Mud and sand are the two road conditions most dread by motorists. It may be useful to remember that wheels stuck in either of these obstructions to free traction may be aided by creating a little of the opposite condition. A little dry sand will give traction to wheels stuck in the mud and a bucket or two of water will give a hold to wheels buried in deep sand. Remember this the next time; it may help.

In the Hupmobile mechanical and general designs, as worked out in the beginning, have proved basically sound and right. The result, of course, is exceptionally long life; and no need for radical engineering revision from year to year.

BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS

Body Types—Five-seater touring car, two-seater roadster.
Wheelbase—112 inches (2.84 m).
Cylinders—Four, cast en bloc, removable head 3¼" bore x 5½" stroke, 83 x 140 mm.
Starting and Lighting—Electric—two unit system.
Ignition—High tension magneto.
Carburettor—Adjustable.
Fuel System—Vacuum feed.
Lubrication—Pressure system with pump.
Clutch—Dry disc type—7 plates.
Tyres—815 x 105 mm. clincher or 32" x 4" straight side. Demountable rims.
Wheels—Wooden (Artillery type).
Color—Blue or gray body.

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Hupmobile

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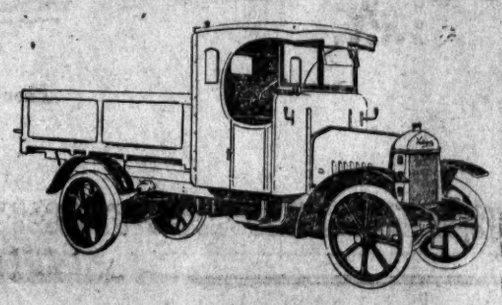

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Specification includes: Engine—Four-cylinder monobloc, 90 by 130 mm. Gear Box—Four speeds and reverse. Central gate change. Brakes—Foot brake acting on drum at rear of gear box. Hand brake, internal expanding on rear wheels. Steering—Four-lile worm wheel and worm. Rear Axle—Full floating type with worm drive. Contro'—Foot pedal and steering wheel lever. Wheels and Tyres—Cast steel wheels, fitted with 860 by 90 solid rubber tyres (720 fitting), singles to the front and twins to the rear.

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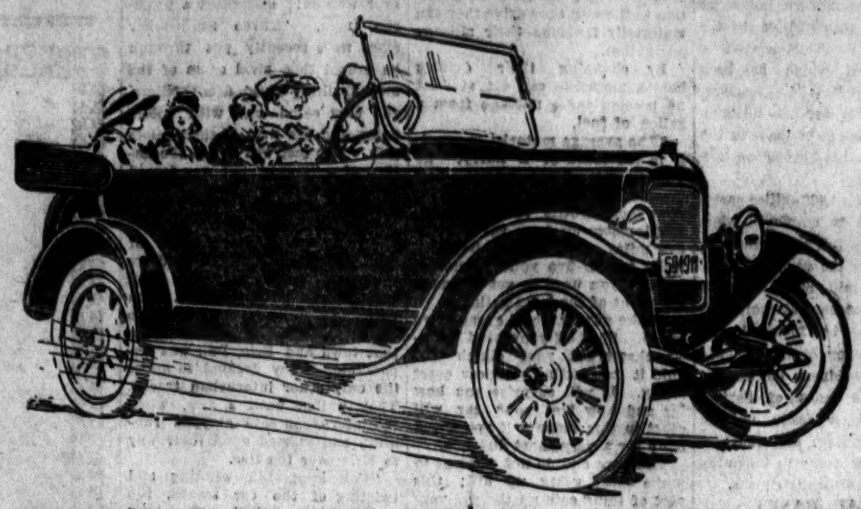

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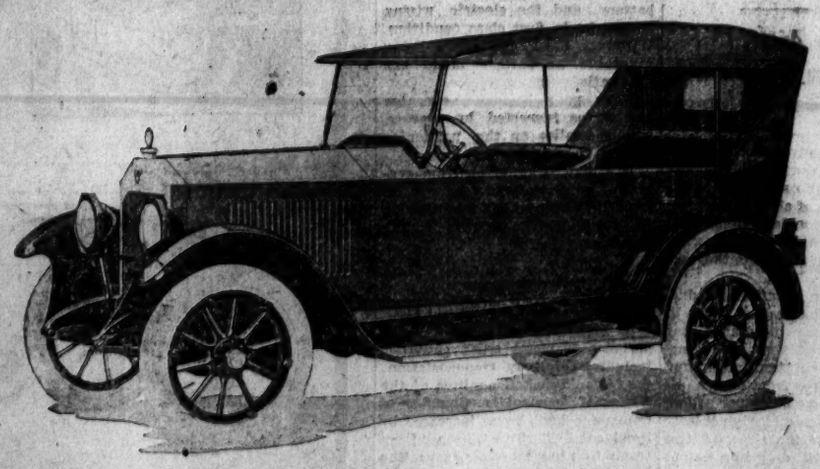

GOODYEAR TAKES BIT OF EAST INTO WEST COAST STATE

Cotton Mill Is Erected In California To Promote Tire Manufacture

Los Angeles, August 19.—Like finding a bit of modern industrial New England transplanted to the shores of the Pacific is a visit to the cotton mill which has been erected at Ascot Park, Los Angeles, to supply fabric for the millions of Goodyear tires to be made in the company's new $20,000,000 western tire plant.

Only 250 of the 1,400 skilled operatives who will be employed when the mill reaches full production are now engaged in the various departments of the mill, and two-thirds of the entire mechanical equipment still remains to be installed and placed in operation, owing to delays in receipt of machinery, but already more than 120 bales of Sarival cotton have been made up into thread for weaving, and the new operatives are rapidly becoming skilled at their unfamiliar tasks.

EXPERTS TRAIN HANDS

The training of the cotton mill operatives is in the hands of 20 textile experts brought from the east to form the nucleus of the western cotton mill organisation, and the quick development of a smooth running organisation is a tribute to their efficient management. A large proportion of the entire plant personnel will be women, as women are particularly fitted for performing many of the operations required in the manufacture of cotton tire fabric.

In the manufacture of tires of high quality, only the finest of cotton fabric can be used, for if a tire is built up of fabric containing the slightest defect, its deterioration in actual service is bound to originate at the point of defect, however small.

There is no bureau of standards in the tire industry. Each manufacturer of tires has his own standards and so has each manufacturer of fabric. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron has long had its ideas as to what to expect from cotton fabric, and often being unable to purchase on the open market the high grade fabric consistent with its requirements, bought a fabric mill in New England, the center of a rustic settlement, with the express purpose of proving out the practicability of its theories.

It was a radical measure, but its soundness was soon proved. Model equipment was provided capable of turning out strong, flexible tire duck, so constructed that rubber could be forced through the fabric between the threads, thereby riveting the various layers together in the finished tire.

The utilisation of the finest Sarival cotton and the employment of the most scientific methods of fabric weaving, have thus produced a tire fabric that is considered by the company fit to become the basis of the highest quality of tires that can be made.

VILLAGE METAMORPHOSED

The little village at Goodyear, Connecticut, where the Akron company's fabric mill is located, has undergone a mighty transformation since its adoption by the Goodyear company. Today this formerly nearly deserted village is a live industrial community, with its group of fine factory buildings a pleasant stream which furnishes a portion of the mill's power, its comfortable, well kept homes and a club house for the operatives.

Its people, all of whom are employed in the company's mills, or are members of families whose heads are so employed, are thoroughly imbued with a spirit of loyalty to the company.

As the new tire plant at Ascot Parkin practically all its developments is modeled upon the parent concern at Akron, so the Los Angeles cotton mill is following the footsteps of the older cotton organisation in Connecticut, and an equally successful future is in view for the pioneer cotton mill of Southern California.

Soft Tires Are Common Cause Of Low Gas Mileage

The steadily advancing price of gasoline should cause each motorist to try and get the maximum number of miles out of all that he buys, and yet it is probable that not half of the cars running are delivering all of the gasoline mileage they are capable of.

This condition of affairs is due, according to distributors both to carelessness and to ignorance, but more often to carelessness. Carburetor adjustment, ignition timing, a clean motor free from carbon, all contribute to more miles per gallon, and last but most decidedly not least the condition of the tires. A tire under inflated will drag in a way to cut down the gas mileage enormously. Most motorists never think of testing the air pressure in a tire until it is so soft as to be absolutely obvious and yet all the time they are losing perfectly good money in tire miles and in gasoline miles.

CAREFUL DRIVING WILL SAVE 'GAS'

The average driver has much to learn about the gentle art of motoring, if he would economise on gasoline, is the opinion expressed by a local motorist. Speaking the other day of the present gas shortage, but events of the summer have taught many of them that by paying a little attention to the way they drive they can materially increase their mileage per gallon.

By changing their driving habits, motorists can get at least 20 percent more mileage from a gallon of fuel.

"The average motorist is usually in too much of a hurry," he points out. "Just notice how much added pressure it takes on your foot throttle to move your speedometer up from say twenty-five miles an hour to thirty-five. Make twenty-five your maximum speed if you want to get the most miles out of the least gallons.

"Take advantage of every down grade. Shut off your hand throttle, throw out your clutch and hold it out, letting your car coast freely. It will surprise you how far and how fast your car will coast in this manner if you speed it up for a very short distance.

"Be sure and do not attempt to make speed going up hill; this sort of thing eats up the gas very rapidly. Drive up hill at a moderate gait. Do not increase the amount of your gasoline above that necessary to make twenty-five miles an hour on the level, if you can avoid. Do not waste gas letting your machine idle for unnecessarily extended periods. Start slow and stop slow.

"The man who has a car that runs a long way on a little gas to start is able to go a surprisingly long distance on a gallon if he observes these rules."

EMPHASIS IS LAID ON IMPORTANT PART THE BATTERY PLAYS

Unless Kept In Proper Working Order Willful Waste Of Gasoline Is Caused

By L. L. FISH

Comparatively few people realise the importance that the battery plays in an automobile. It is the heart of the machine. Without the battery in most of our later types of cars, we would have no starter, no ignition, no light, no horn. Therefore it should interest every motorist to learn as much about his battery, and electrical equipment as possible, in order to avoid trouble and unnecessary expenses.

How many people, when they are spinning along on a smooth road in a twin-six with the engine turning over 3,000 revolutions per minute, realise that the battery is furnishing the current for 300 separate and distinct sparks a second, and that the electrical system has to be in perfect condition and distribute those 300 electric sparks a second at their proper destination at precisely the exact time. If the timing is not exactly right, the engine will either be over heated, thereby causing a long list of troubles, or it will not deliver its full power, in which event with the high cost of gasoline, it very soon makes motoring expensive, and with the present scarcity of gasoline, every motorist owes it to every other user of gasoline to get as many miles as possible from the present supply, in order to avoid another "gas famine" such as we had last year.

Motorists should have their batteries tested regularly by specialists at regular services stations, and be sure that their battery is in proper condition. It is equally important to have the generator and electric wiring tested and inspected by a competent electrician. The best battery in the world, if installed in a car where there are shorts or grounds in the wiring, will only prove a disappointment to its owner.

First, the battery should be right. Second, the generator should be charging at the proper rate for that particular size of battery, and the electric wiring should be in first class condition. Without these conditions being favorable, no battery made can give satisfactory service.

Have your battery generator and wiring inspected by experts, who specialise on the particular part of an automobile.

If a man is suffering from eyestrain, he doesn't go to a dentist for relief, or if he has a toothache, he would not go to the family physician.

MOTOR TRUCK COMMITTEE

In view of the increasing importance of motor truck activities including highway transportation, the Motor Truck Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has been increased by President Charles Clifton from seven to nine members, says The New York Times. They are Windsow T. White, Chairman; George M. Graham, Victor L. Brown, M. L. Pulcher, R. H. Salmons, Ray C. Chamberlain, A. J. Whipple, D. S. Ludlum and D. C. Fenner. F. W. Fenn remains as Secretary.

STUDEBAKERS FIND RAIL TIES ROUGH BUT MAKE GOOD

Transportation Tangle Results In Tests That Vie With Movie Stunts

"Shades of all the movie serials ever written!" exclaimed a publicity man. "Three Studebaker Sixes were recently put through an ordeal that rival some of the most thrilling of the film thrillers, and they came out with colors flying and the lives of their pilots safe. The test was not in the nature of a "stunt," but was forced upon the drivers by a situation beyond their control.

"Because of the freight car shortage, three purchasers of Studebaker cars decided to drive their automobiles over the road from Detroit to Olean, N. Y. Upon reaching Conneaut, O., they were informed that the road between that town and Erie, Pa., was impassable. They decided to adopt the only other interurban tracks. They waited until 2 a.m. when the interurban cars stopped running, and started upon their way to Erie over the ties.

"Following each winding and twisting of the car tracks, the Studebakers pulled up long grades, turned sharp curves, or skimmed over the straightaway, until the trestle of Crooked Creek was reached. Here the supreme difficulty, traversing the narrow bridge, presented itself. Below the drivers and their cars were 80 feet of space.

"After a consultation, it was decided that to go back was impossible, so, turning one wheel just inside the track and the other just outside, the trip across the bridge was made.

"In risking their cars and themselves, the pilots depended upon the absolute sureness of the steering mechanism and the easy-riding qualities of the cars. The feat was accomplished without a mishap and the party continued on its way to Erie after spending an adventurous half hour."

Motoring Pleasure Wilfully Spoiled

"It seems a great pity that the pleasures of motoring should be wilfully sacrificed for speed. To be carried on a magic carpet of Bagdad over fairyland, haste should be—no, must be—discountenanced for, to the slave of mileage, there is no fairyland. With one eye upon the speedometer and the other glued to the ruts, one becomes a wonderful driver and a common mucker and all the glories of a nature painted paradise are so much engine hum and exhaust snort." This is the perfect characterisation of the complete speeder, offered by Chester L. Saxby as the preclude to an amusing exposition of a perfect day in the life of one of these road burning indecencies, set forth in Motor.

Kansas City Leads In Motor Density

"To Kansas City, Missouri, goes the honor of having the densest motor traffic in the country," says Alexander Johnston, writing the Motor, "the proportion of motor vehicles per square mile within the city limits being 1,555."

The figures quoted above are merely a part to a compilation which shows the traffic density in all the larger cities of the country. The writer takes as a basis of his table the number of motor vehicles in each city and the area in square miles. Dividing the latter into the former, gives the number of vehicles per square mile, which indicates in effect the motor traffic density. Following Kansas City in point of density come Milwaukee, Wis., Cleveland, Ohio, and Providence, R. I.

Sagging Frame Not Difficult To Cure

It is common to find car frames that sag in the middle after a considerable period of service. Sometimes this condition produces difficulty in clutch shifting and other mechanical operations because the various parts have been twisted a little out of alignment. The proper way to cure a sagging frame is to fit a truss rod with a turnbuckle under the sagging portion of the frame. If the car owner cannot carry out the repair himself any machinery shop or garage can do the work.

FRENCH ROADS RUINED

More than 25,000 miles of highways were destroyed in France during the world war.

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DUNLOP TYRES

both Solid and Pneumatic, is more convincing of their merit than any claims the printed page can make on their behalf.

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China Press Sports

CONDUCTED BY DUDLEY BURROWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1920

SHANGHAI IS VICTOR OVER HANKOW TEAM

Wins Interport Match By Margin Of 111 Runs, In Two-Day Affair

LOCAL GAME IS TAME

'Husbands' Defeat 'Singles'; Girls All Peeved With Runless Swains

(*Staff Wire To* THE CHINA PRESS)

Hankow, Oct. 2.—Shanghai today defeated Hankow in the two-innings Interport cricket match begun yesterday afternoon, by a margin of 111 runs.

Hankow was all out for 57 runs in the first innings and 69 in the second their total being 126.

Shanghai, thanks to a well-played 41 by Tippin and good work by his teammates, had previously made 119 for a total of 237 runs.

By "Domino"

After all, there is not much difference between a single man and a married man. True it is that a married man now and again has certain responsibilities which keep him busy; but when it comes to cricket he can more than hold his own with his more or less fortunate brethren.

It should be remembered that the single men also have worries to contend with. For instance, sometimes have to see themselves clearly in the limelight, due to the letters of "Worried Parent," or the perigrinations of "Lapdogs."

Yesterday afternoon the unappropriated ones had to contend with the deliveries of such married men as Allison, Doctor Morris, and last but by no means least, McMeekin. So well did these harried—I should say married—men bowl, that the whole of the single men's side were dismissed for the small total of 88.

The Benedicts wore a smile. The single "mutts" murmured "insects."

ROBERTS FEATURED

Roberts was the mainstay of the Bachelors. Wainwright did his best to show that the single state was the perfect one, but it was Roberts who did most to demonstrate the fact. His thirty-odd runs were scored in good fashion, but he was poorly supported by the rest of his side.

Then the Married Men went in. They were fortified by tea, and felt that they could show those single blighters how to play the game. Hayward and Hawkings faced the bowling of Torry Wilson and Leach. But things happened "as they were never meant."

Hayward played to Torry; Hayward hit a trifle high. Bachelor Pearson held the ball, and one of the best of the Benedicts had to return to the pavilion with next to nothing to his credit.

DIDN'T CARE FOR IT

Other Benedicts followed, but none of them seemed to care for the bowling of either of the trundlers just mentioned, and five wickets were down for 41 runs. The single blighters smiled, and the Mr. Jiggs' murmured "Beastly rotters."

Then wickets kept on falling, and eight of them had been disposed of, and still the married men needed a couple of runs to win.

A Babe Ruth would have been a godsend, but the Jiggs' hadn't got one, so they sent in Tribe instead. And Tribe isn't married. Just fancy!

Tribe joined Billings and two runs were needed to win. If Tribe, the single man, had scored those two runs, the married contingent would never have lifted their weary heads again. But he didn't.

BILLINGS THE "BABE"

It was Billings who walloped a two, and thus won the game for the married.

It was Torry Wilson who did all the damage.

It was a tame match, taking it from start to finish. There were few thrills until the final stage, and even then we were reasonably sure that the Benedicts would come out victors.

Pehaps the winners had bespoke the Bachelors, and told them to make things pleasant for once and just to play the game. All the single ladies present at the game have vowed that none of them will marry single men now!

Scores:

SINGLE

Thomson, c. Sub b.

(Continued from Page 1)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

While Bolsheviks pan everything,
Out here we Pan Pacific.
Our panning makes the nations ring
With promises prolific
Of peace on earth, to men good will
In cities and in by-ways.
And C. T. Wang
Is not far wrong
In standing pat for highways.

The coming month is sure to be
Plumb full of castigations,
What Harding stands for—Wait and see
Is not the League of Nations,
His program, like the water flows
Without shape or construction
To void the rocks
You need a Cox
To guide you from destruction.

In Ireland, the Lord Mayor of Cork
Is fed by Dignitaries,
I don't know if his dish be pork
Or filleted canaries,
But when we a solution got
To put an end to panics,
Then Bolsheviks
And Sinn Fein tricks
Will all be ruled by Mannix.

If Bolsheviks wont harry Poles
They'll win our recognition.
And Cox says Harding's record rolls
'Gainst law and prohibition,
The G. O. P. the Congress claims,
And miners still give trouble,
They wont dig coal
From out the hole
Unless their wages double.

* * *

THE BANDMAN CO.

The war is over as far as Maurice Bandman is concerned. Let the miners ask for as much money as they like; let Cox and Harding fight for, and against, the League of Nations as fiercely as they can; let the Pan-Pacific develop roads and friendship and good luck to it; let China refuse to recognise Russia or Timbuctoo if she likes; let the prices go sky-high; and let houses be so scarce that people will begin to develop the open air resorts; it matters little to Bandman. To him, the war is over, and he is going to do his best to make everything merry and bright. He has reverted to pre-war conditions. Already he has on the road five different companies, dispensing good humor with a lavish hand, and we are to get a sample of the goods next Thursday when the Bandman Comedy Company opens at the Lyceum Theater in the latest London and New York success "Nothing But The Truth."

I had a chat with Mr. Hastings-Olley a couple of days ago. He is the advance manager of the company. He points out that there is no need to recommend the plays that are being brought here. They have all stood the test of metropolitan audiences, and they have all been acclaimed winners. Some of them are still running, and still winning big houses. As for the cast, he tells me that they are carrying no stars, the players are all folk who have won their way by real good repertoire experience. They are all able to fill leads, and they all in turn fill the super parts so that a well balanced show can always be assured.

* * *

THE PLAYS

The company's repertoire ranges from light comedy to strong drama. We are to have "Nothing But The Truth" which has been splendidly received all along the road, and which gave Charles Hawtrey scope for his special talents. "Lord Richard in the Pantry" is still running at the London Criterion and proving a big success. "The Naughty Wife" is another of Hawtrey's successes, and is the purveyor of unlimited laughter. "Good Night Nurse" has not yet been seen in London, but in America it has gained the critics' highest praise. There are a couple of war comedies entitled "Billeted" and "General Post" but they do not carry the reminders of war too vividly. As a matter of fact they are little human studies that will live long after peace has been assured, because of their human interest and humor. "Sacred and Profane Love," "The Voice From The Minaret" and "The Yellow Ticket" provide the thrills. It is interesting to note that not one of these plays has been seen locally.

* * *

THE CAST

Bandman has engaged a big cast to give the plays worthy interpretation. Some of the players we have already had the pleasure of seeing either with the Bandman or other companies. Phil Carlton is known to all playgoers and he comes as the General Manager. Some of us remember that he is a bit of an actor himself. We have heard him sing quite pleasingly in musical comedy, and we have seen him play big parts in straight stuff. In "Potash and Perlmutter" he scored a big hit. Among others who have already appeared on the Lyceum stage are Carl Lawson, Miss Berly Barraclough, Leonard Stephens, Percy Bavistock, and Mrs. Burton. Other members are Clive Woods, O. Twiss, David Kier, Miss Violet Blyth Pratt, and Miss Niqua Lewis.

Local playgoers have very pleasant memories of the Bandman companies who have visited us. Generally they have been excellent, and their seasons here have been marked by bumper houses. That history will repeat itself, and that players and playgoers will derive mutual enjoyment from the visit, is the wish of at least one critic.

* * *

TOURING COMPANIES

Bandman tours the world. But the lot of any touring company is not always a happy one. Here is a London correspondent's impressions of the touring companies of today and tomorrow

"Everybody in the theatrical business realises that the touring system as one knew it in the days before 1914 will soon be as dead as Canterbury lamb.

"There are several causes for this dissolution, and the principal one is the increase in railway fares, which have already forced several of the small touring managers out of business. Increased rates unite with the cessation of certain travelling privileges to make transportation—not only of individual artists but also of scenery and other goods—a crushing matter.

"One of the results is a tendency to make longer stays in individual towns. Instead of the pre-war week, some companies put in periods varying from a fortnight to a couple of months, according to the size of the town. This was never seen before the war, save very occasionally as in the case of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas, always good for a fortnight's stay.

"After all there is no particular reason for the old-fashioned idea that a week's stay is sufficient to draw all the money there is in a town. Besides, many provincial towns are growing rapidly, and hold many more potential playgoers than they did, say, twenty years ago. Added to this the playgoing habit is more general than it used to be.

"Wherefore it seems pretty obvious that there is no reason why a really attractive "attraction" should not remain in one of the big towns for weeks on end.

* * *

THE STOCK COMPANY

"Another big change in provincial theater-going will be made by the revival of the stock company. But in a different aspect London managers will acquire provincial theaters; and put on productions "for a run." Shows equal to anything in the West End will be produced in a big provincial city, and either taken on to another town, or brought to London when it seems the fitting moment.

"Already one London management (Grossmith and Laurillard) has theaters in the provinces and is reaching out for more.

"You will remind me that already West End shows have been produced in the provinces. Yes—but only for a trial week or fortnight "prior to London production"—as the communique's say. The production which I have endeavored to indicate will be put on for a run—which makes all the difference. This, I know, is the idea in the minds of some progressive managers. Of course, only the most important cities—the bigger No. 1 towns—will be dealt with in this manner.

"The practical abolition, as far as the bigger cities are concerned, of the "one-week-only" system will be a boon to the provincial actor. No more heart-breaking, every-Sunday tramps round strange towns in search of 'digs.' No more spending the most of your Sunday on the platforms of dreary junctions, waiting for "connections" that do not seem to connect.

"The touring actor of the days to come will lead a very different life from that of the strolling mummer of 1913."

* * *

FRIENDSHIP FILMS

Major C. D. Morris, director of the American Red Cross Bureau of Pictures in Paris, left for London recently to complete arrangements to take a series of motion picture films in England and Scotland. One of the most

(Continued on Page 2)

TENNIS MEN NEARING END OF TOURNEY

Third Round Of 1920 Singles, S.L.T.A. Championship, Is All But Completed

FINALS DUE THIS WEEK

Tanaka, Knowles And Roberts Survive; Pott Has One Set And 3-All On Wade

BY "FOREHAND"

The Cercle Sportif Francaise (French Club) was a fortunate organisation yesterday afternoon. Out of four matches in the third round of the 1920 lawn tennis singles championship, now in progress under the auspices of the S. L. T. A., three were contested on the courts of above-named club; with the result that tennis enthusiasts who were wise enough to journey out there saw some sterling performances before the rain put an end to the entertainment.

The survivors of the day's play are five in number, the reason for the odd man being that Jupiter Pluvious rudely interrupted the match between "Johnnie" Wade and W. S. A. Pott after the latter had taken one set and the games had gone to 3-all on the second. This match will be completed on Monday afternoon, on the same courts.

Perhaps the prettiest play of the afternoon was exhibited during the first set of the match between Mr. W. P. Roberts and Mr. P. H. Kilmanek which the former eventually took at 8-6. Both of the contestants played smooth, heady and brilliant tennis in this set: with Mr. Kilmanek making perhaps, the more sensational returns of the pair.

In the second set Mr. Kilmanek weakened noticeably; while Mr. Roberts, calling upon a splendid supply of reserve force, literally crushed his opponent under a weight of beautiful strokes, taking the set and match by the decisive score of 6-1.

TANAKA'S EASY WIN

The other match at the French club was played between Mr. J. Tanaka, holder of the championship, and Mr. V. Elliott. The latter was no match for the wily Japanese player, who has few contemporary superiors in Shanghai when it comes to playing the singles game. Mr. Tanaka had little trouble in vanquishing his plucky adversary in straight sets, 6-2, 6-1.

Out at the Country Club the fourth match of the round, between Messrs. M. B. Brown and H. H. Knowles, was played before an appreciative gallery. Mr. Knowles, quickly scenting the fact that Mr. Brown was at his best in the "smashing" game, strategically switched to a "soft" attack and defense which completely unset his opponent and enabled him (Knowles) to take the match in straight sets, 6-4, 6-3.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

On Tuesday afternoon next, weather permitting, Mr. Knowles will meet Mr. Tanaka in the semi-final of the tournament, lower bracket on the French Club courts. The following afternoon, at the same place, the winner of the Pott-Wade controversy will engage Mr. Roberts.

These matches will be the best three in five sets and the devotees of tennis throughout the city, through the courtesy of the club

(Continued on Page 2)

Rawlins Is Winner In Revolver Shoot

The September revolver competition of the Shanghai Miniature Rifle and Revolver Club for the Experts medal and bar closed on Thursday. Mr. F. C. Rawlins won the Experts' bar. In the Marksman's Class there was no competition.

During October the .45 Cal. revolver and pistol championship competition, which is open to all comers, will be held.

The scores were:

Experts Class

	Score	Time
F. C. Rawlins (Bar)	..174	4:50*
C. F. Fisher	169	3:20
F. T. Smith	164	3:50
H. H. Read	161	4:00

Marksman's Class

O. Smith	157	4:30
N. Pedder	124	4:00

(No competition)

Preliminary Competition

(10 shots at 15 yds 10 shots at 20 yds. either hand. No time limit 150 points for marksman).

Capt. J. G. Carnaghan	....	173*
M. C. French	.....	169*

*Bar.

A Group Of American Winners At Olympic Games And Their Trainer

This is a group of the first photographs taken at the Olympic games in Belgium to reach this country. America's overwhelming victory has been largely credited to Jack Moakley, official trainer of the team. The photographs show Frank Loomis, of Chicago, winning the 400-meter hurdle race; Pat McDonald, winner of the 56-pound weight throw; Earl Paddock, winner of the 100-meter dash, and R. Landon, of Yale, who won the running high jump with a record leap.

OARSMEN GET IN TRIM FOR HENLI TESTS

Preparations Under Way For Annual Regatta This Month

BY "TRUDGEON"

There is no doubt but that Shanghai is steadily growing. In no respect is the increase in size more notable than in the realm of sport, for instance that "sport of sports," rowing.

The boathouse of the local organisation devoted to oarsmanship, the Shanghai Rowing Club, is like a humming beehive these evenings, with its crowds of men in training for the forthcoming regatta going out for trial spins in their boats or returning from same.

And not alone do the keener men go out of an evening, but many crews take advantage of the midday break to get in some extra work, when the course is not so crowded and the light is naturally much better.

TWO-DAY REGATTA

The committee is staging a two-day regatta this Autumn (Oct. 21-22) up on the fine reach of the Hsinyangkong, at Henli; and, as is customary, the railway authorities are lending their assistance heartily to the oarsmen.

Every week-end great numbers of rowing men take advantage of the facilities provided to make the journey up in the train, to get acquainted with conditions on the actual course of their respective events.

The 12.45 train carries a sleeping and dining coach, and if the club honorary secretary is notified in good time he can always make the necessary arrangements with the railway officials to provide suitable sleeping accommodation for all who wish to go up, as well as the necessary commissariat requisitions. Each week there is a list for signature in this respect lying on the table in the dressing room.

TRAINING IS KEEN

As stated above, the training this year has been keener than we have witnessed for a number of years. The entries, too, have been exceedingly gratifying to the committee. For instance, there is a record entry of five crews for the Griffin Fours.

By the way, the entries close at 7 p.m. on Tuesday the 5th inst. so some more may still be received.

Thus, in the International Trial Fours, now that America has scratched, the only boat in is the English one at present; but it is expected—in fact it is practically certain—that the Scots will make a successful effort to put up a fight for this event.

The Hong Fours is the center of a great deal of interest, three firms having entered—Wm. Anti and Asia, (Jardine, Matheson and Co., Arnhold Bros. and Co. and the Asiatic Petroleum Co. respectively).

George Mayne has emerged from his retirement to coach the Hong crew; and, under his able guidance, they are making excellent progress. He has re-organised the

(Continued on Page 2)

Ruth Clouts 54th As Season Closes

(BY U. S. NAVAL RADIO)

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—"Babe" Ruth finished up his "personally-conducted" home run season here today by smashing out his 54th circuit wallop in the second game of a double-header which the Yankees won from the trailing locals.

When one considers that "Home Run" Baker's best annual achievement was 12 four-base swats, accumulated in 1913, and that Ruth's record last year was 29, it can readily be imagined that Ruth's marvellous record is likely to stand for some years to come.

TWO SOX PLAYERS ARE IN CUSTODY; QUIZZING GOES ON

Baseball Heads Testify Befo Grand Jury In Gambling Probe

BY DUDLEY BURROWS

(*Amplified from U. S. Radio Despatch*)

Pitcher Eddie Cicotte and Outfielder Joe Jackson, members of the Whate Sox team who have confessed to the acceptance of bribes in connection with last year's World Series, were taken into custody in Chicago on Thursday last, according to advices received via U.S. Naval radio today.

Both Cicotte and Jackson have admitted "throwing" games to the Cincinnati Reds, winners of last year's championship. Jackson testified that "Swede" Risberg, Sox shortstop, and Tommy McMullin, third baseman, were the "pay-off" men for the gamblers. Cicotte previously implicated Claude Williams, another pitcher.

The Grand Jury is now considering the indictment of former featherweight champion Abe Attell, Arnold Rothstein of New York, and five or six other gamblers in addition to those already charged under the names of "Sullivan" and "Brown."

Assistant State's Attorney Repfogle has stated, according to the despatch, that there would probably be several other true bills returned against other members of the Chicago team, following the testimony of Presidents Ban Johnson and John Heydler, of the American and National Leagues, respectively.

MAKE NO PROMISES

No immunity has been promised Cicotte, Jackson or any of the other players who have been before the Grand Jury, according to Mr. Repfogle.

A report from New York, under the same date, stated that State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne of Chicago was returning to the Windy City with evidence tending to convict all of those already under indict-

(Continued on Page 2)

LAWN BOWLS CLUB CLOSES 1920 SEASON

Year's Prize-Winners Receive Trophies — Five-Rink Match At Finish

BY "SKIP"

The Lawn Bowls Club wound up their official season yesterday with a five-rink match between members. Prizes were presented to the two rinks that won by the highest margin, these being the rings "skipped" by Messrs. A. Taylor and T. Harborne, who won by 12 and 8 points up, respectively.

The following were the teams and scores:

G. L. Campbell (skip), P. M. Scott, E. Wheen, W. J. Davidson 14.

G. Dunlop (skip), J. D. Gaines, N. W. Peach, J. S. McGavin 18.

W. M. Calderwood (skip), W. A. Turnbull, E. Payne, Dr. C. J. Davenport 19.

J. T. Disselduff (skip), H. H. Fowler, W. J. Forsyth, J. McIlveen 16.

J. Ross Young (skip), G. Butland, W. J. Smallbones 14.

W. Gater (skip), F. J. Norbury, F. L. Marshall 19.

J. Buckley (skip), T. E. Trueman, H. W. Baldy, J. Betley 17.

T. Harborne (skip), D. Mennie, A. J. Stokes, F. Fletcher 25.

J. Munro (skip), J. Frost, G. M. Jackson, Dr. E. Merrins 18.

A. Taylor (skip), F. C. Banham, J. P. Lowe, Dr. W. Ross 30.

PRIZES PRESENTED

At the conclusion of the match the prizes and Cups won during the season for the various competitions were presented.

They were as follows:

"Liddell" Cup (Club Championship) winner J. Munro.

"Phillips" Cup; A. Taylor (Mr. Taylor has now won this Cup three times and becomes the owner).

Cup presented by Mr. W. D. McCallum. Winner: F. C. Banham Runner-up: J. E. Betley (The Cup for the winner-up was donated by a member).

Singles Handicap (prize presented by Mr. J. P. Lowe) winner J. Munro.

Club Pairs competition: (Two Shields presented by Dr. J. W. Ross) winners: A. Taylor and P. M. Scott.

Club Rink competition: winners: J. Ross Young (skip), J. Buckley, W. J. Forsyth and W. A. Turnbull.

LEONARD WINS AGAIN

(*Reuter's Service*)

East Chicago, Sept. 28 (delayed).—Benny Leonard beat Pat Moran on points in a ten round boxing contest here today.

PONY FALLS; BROKEN RIB FOR MR. HILL

Fine Racing Program Is Marred By Accident To Popular Rider

MR. VIDA COMES BACK

'Play Thing' And 'Iron Duke' Run A Dead Heat In The Randwick Plate

A lively and colorful throng was on hand at the Race Course yesterday, in the stands and along the rails, to watch the running of the "Fourth Extra" race meet of the Shanghai Race Club season of 1920. The big crowd was rewarded by seeing some very pretty exhibitions of speed on the part of the bangtails and horsemanship on the part of the silk-clad riders who bestrode them.

The day marked the return to this course, as a gentleman-rider, of Mr. Frank Vida, the popular Honolulu-Shanghai centaur who, together with Mrs. Vida, has been absent for some months in Australia, where they went to meet their two charming young daughters—who have been at school in Sydney—and bring them back to this city.

The afternoon was also featured by the appearance of several new "whizzers" and riders. While neither of these groups offered anything especially spectacular in the way of a brightly shining star, several of the newcomers, both equine and human, gave promise of future successful activities.

THE CORNCRAKE'S SPILL

The one unfortunate happening of the afternoon came in the fifth race, "The Brisbane Handicap," when, at the head of the stretch, Winsome & Hasty's bay, The Corncrake, on which that splendid rider Mr. W. Hill had the mount, was so badly bumped that he stumbled and fell, throwing his rider heavily to the ground.

Happily, Mr. Hill was able to avoid the flying hoofs of the other seven ponies in the race; but he sustained a broken rib and will probably be prevented by it from taking a mount for several weeks. As for the horse, the unfortunate animal struck on its neck and was so seriously injured that it is feared he will have to be destroyed.

WHITE'S FINE RIDE

Cussie White, debonair "Pollyanna" of the gentleman riders' brigade, scored a clever and popular win in the initial event of the day when he piloted his pretty piebald pony Victoria to a by-a-neck win over Tichfield and Dancing Bird.

Young Mr. White rode a strategic race, guiding his mount carefully through a field of 18 starters. His pony paid $902 in the pari-mutuels, only two tickets being sold on him to win.

A THRILLING FINISH

A thrilling finish was that of the Randwick Plate (seventh race) which brought Harry & Joe's grey pony Play Thing and Mr. Ezra's brown flash Iron Duke thundering down to the wire with noses abreast, so close that the judges very properly called the finish a dead heat. Niblick, the favorite, together with The Kangani, Unionist and other consistent speedsters, failed to land among the first three, show money going to Charing Cross.

Wild Rose (late Triumphant Star) made a gallant running of the Toowoomba Selling Stake (sixth race), after being practically left at the post. This pony, splendidly ridden by Mr. Brand, closed a five-length gap during the seven-furlong dash and had had enough "wim, wigor and witality" at the end to beat off Salaro and Michigan, winning by a length.

SEAFIELD ROMPS HOME

The Auckland hurdle race, which followed a sharp downpour and completed the day's card, resulted in a pretty win for Mr. Henry Morris's grey pony, Seafield, Mr. Harper up. All of the twelve horses in the event negotiated the hurdles in safety, despite the slippery take-offs; but Seafield showed itself a splendid jumper and romped in a good length and a half ahead of Mr. Lamerton's Chop Dollar, which finished second, half a length ahead of the third horse, Mr. Herlocson's Medina-Sidonia.

The following are the recapitulations of the various races on the program:

1.—The Kalgoorlie Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For all China Ponies.—Half a mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Harry White's bald Victoria, Mr. White	144—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' br.	

Tichfield, Mr. Morriss 155—2
Mr. Robert's roan The Dancing Bird, Mr. Brand .....157—3
Also ran: Soft Thing, (Mr. Vida), Iron Duke, (Mr. I. Ezra), Wild Escapade, late Escapade, (Mr. Hill), Nights of Old, late Fra Diavola, (Mr. H. Williams), Toc Emma, (Mr. Dalgarno), Midas, (Mr. Cameron), Leith, (Mr. J. H. Liddell), Climax (Mr. Harper), Wild Shot, late Aida, (Mr. Bremner), Loganfield, (Mr. Law), Jaunty Jock, (Mr. Grayrigge), Dusty Miller, (Mr. Heard), Golden Feather, (Mr. Sleap), Co-Insurance, (Mr. Crokam), Free-and-Easy, (Mr. Bauld), Moonlighter, (Mr. Rowe) and Colombo, (Mr. Caarten).
Won by a head; a neck.
Time: 57 2-5. Soft Thing was fourth.
Pari-mutuel: For win $902.00; 1st $97.10; 2nd $14.90; 3rd $12.00.
Cash Sweep: 1st 386, 2nd 32, 3rd 232. Unplaced.—176, 2, 203, 288, 40, 341, 29, 115, 11, 130, 54, 388, 317, 326, 413, 225 and 214.

2.—The Caulfield Stakes.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For all China Ponies.—One mile and Three furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. N. L. Sparke's grey Colinton, Mr. W. Hill.158—1
Mr. Henry Morriss's br. Petersfield, Mr. Morriss .....159—2
Sir Paul Chater's grey Conquror Dahlia, Mr. Vida .....151—3
Also ran: Sidelight, (Mr. Bauld), Hallow E'en, (Mr. Heard) and Daintylight, (Mr. Moller).
Won by 3 lengths; 4 lengths.
Time: 2:57 4-5.
Pari-mutuel: For win, $9.20; 1st $5.60; 2nd $5.90; 3rd $8.30.
Cash Sweep: 1st 127, 2nd 450, 3rd 324. Unplaced.—372, 122, and 214.

3.—The Flemington Handicap.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. A Handicap for China Ponies that have never started previous to January 1, 1920, and that have started in at least two flat races.—One mile.

lbs.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's sk. The Curlew late Starlight, Mr. Hill .....153—1
Mr. Fash's ches Redskin, Mr. Dalgliesh .....153—2
Capt. Bahnson's cream Guldborg, Mr. Crokam .....155—3
Also ran: Saucy Thing, (Mr. White), Rupee Bill, (Mr. Vida), Galopin, (Mr. Berthelin), Churchill, (Mr. I. Ezra), Father John, (Mr. Sleap), Ripost, (Mr. Heard), Coriolanus, (Mr. Bremner), Tryllie II., (Mr. Harper), Louza, (Mr. Bauld), The Dandy Bird, (Mr. Brand), Tomahawk, (Mr. Hulthen) and Cape Horn, (Mr. Moller).
Won by 2 lengths; 1½ lengths.
Time: 2:06.
Pari-mutuel: For win, $12.10; 1st $6.70; 2nd $11.00; 3rd $8.20.
Cash Sweep: 1st 235, 2nd 8 3rd 211. Unplaced.—269, 275, 545, 591, 601, 587, 32, 388, 318, 510, 95 and 52.

4.—The Coogee Stakes.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For China Ponies that have started during 1920, to be ridden by Jockeys who have not won more than four flat races during 1920.—One mile and a quarter.

lbs.
Mr. Renniks's grey Rouble, Mr. Sleap .....148—1
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's grey Triumph, Mr. I. Ezra .....155—2
Messrs. Fay and Seth's grey The Ameer, late The Bulbul, Mr. Harper .....155—3
Also ran: White Spear, (Mr. White), Father Confessor, (Mr. Cameron), Yellowstone, (Mr. Berthelin), Lanchester, late The Pink 'Un, (Mr. Hayes), Blackford, (Mr. Grayrigge), Hinode, (Mr. De Zutter) and Fairylight, (Mr. Hulthen).
Pari-mutuel: For win, $22.10, 1st $7; 2nd 5.90; 3rd $7.50.
Cash Sweep: 1st 86; 2nd 486, 3rd 410. Unplaced.—48, 58, 394, 46, 615, 57 and 409.

5.—The Brisbane Handicap.—Winner, Tls. 400. Second, Tls. 200. Third, Tls. 100. A Handicap for China Ponies that have started in at least three flat races during 1920.—Nine furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Robson's grey Seabird, (Mr. Brand) .....155—1
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's Play Thing, (Mr. Vida) .....150—*1
Mr. Ezra's brown Iron Duke, (Mr. Ezra)..155—*1
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's grey Charing Cross (Mr. Bremner) .....153—3
Also ran: The Kangani, (Mr. Moller), Inveravon, (Mr. Cameron), Soft Thing (Mr. Harper), Unionist, (Mr. Crokam), Daffodil, (Mr. Liddell), Wellington, (Mr. Heard), Niblick, (Mr. Brand), and Moonlighter, (Mr. Rowe).
*Dead heat, a length.
Time—
Pari-mutuel: For win, dead heat, $21.80 and $19.80, 1st $13.20, 2nd $14.50, 3rd $13.40.
Cash Sweeps: 1st 9, 2nd 673, 3rd 330. Unplaced—215, 623, 598, 305, 804, 775, 380 and 791.

8.—The Auckland Hurdle Race.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For all China Ponies.—One mile.

lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Seafield, (Mr. Harper)152—1
Mr. Lamerton's grey Chop Dollar, (Mr. Rowe) .162—2
Mr. H. Herlofson's grey Medina-Sidonia, (Mr. Dalgarno) .....160—3
Also ran: Tiga, (Mr. Hayes), The Disappointing Bird (Mr. Sweeting), Battle Axe (Mr. Law), Black Fox, (Mr. Liddell), Revenge, (Mr. Hulthen), Tichfield, (Mr. Morris), Frotman, (Mr. Wagner), Cadzow's Glen, (Mr. Eastwood) and La Vesle, (Mr. Bremner).
Won by length and half, half length.
Time—2:17 3-5.
Pari-mutuel: For win, $70.40, 1st 18.40, 2nd $21.20, 3rd $11.50.
Cash Sweeps: 1st 537, 2nd 746, 3rd 675. Unplaced—370, 254, 129, 440, 552, 102, 233, 127 and 511.

Sports Calendar

(Please send all dates of coming events in the sports world to us, in order that the public may be informed).

MONDAY, OCT. 4th
Tennis—Finish of Wade-Pott match in S.L.T.A. Tournament, at French Club, 4.00 p.m.

TUESDAY, OCT. 5th
Tennis—Tanaka vs. Knowles, semi-final S.L.T.A. tourney, at French Club, 4:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6th
Tennis—Winner of Pott-Wade match vs. W. P. Roberts, semi-final of S.L.T.A. tourney, at French Club, 4:00 p.m.

SATURDAY, OCT. 9th
Racing—Shanghai Race Club, Race Course. First saddling bell at 1:30 p.m.
Tennis—Final championship round, S.L.T.A. 1920 singles tournament, at Country Club (tentative).
Lawn Bowls—Yangtszepoo L.B.C. final of season, Wayside Park. Rink and ladies' competitions, commencing at 2 p.m.

MONDAY, OCT. 11th
Racing—International Recreation Club, Kiangwan Track. First Saddling bell at 1:00 p.m.

TUESDAY, OCT. 12th
Boxing—Carpentier vs. Battling Levinsky, 15 rounds, New York City.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16th
Athletic Meet—Thos. Hanbury School for Boys, 7th annual sports meet Hongkew Rec. Grounds.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20th
Boxing—Dempsey vs. Brennan, 15 rounds, New York City.

FRID., SAT., OCT. 22-23
Regatta—Rowing Regatta at Henli. (Details later).

SATURDAY, OCT. 30th
Athletic Meet—Under auspices Police Athletic Club, Recreation Grounds.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

important films will be taken on the Island of Islay, off the coast of Scotland, where two U. S. troopship disasters occurred during the war.

The island people, who played a large part in the rescue of the survivors, will appear in the film. Other films will deal with places of literary and historical interest. The aim will be to produce films whose exhibition in the American schools and churches will serve to cement the friendship and assist the good understanding between the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples.

* * *

ENGLAND'S CAPTAIN

J. W. H. T. Douglas has accepted the invitation of the M. C. C. to captain the team for Australia in place of R. H. Spooner, who has had to resign the position owing to an injury to his knee.

No one will begrudge Douglas the honor which is rightly his. During the last tour in Australia in 1911-1912, during the first match P. F. Warner, the English captain, fell ill, but so ably did Douglas fill his shoes that after losing the first Test match the English team won the next four, and so retained the mythical "Ashes."

Perseverance is undoubtedly Douglas's great quality. When he first played in first-class cricket he was a useful bowler and a very ordinary batsman. By sheer dogged perseverance Douglas has made himself one of the best bowlers in the world, and an exceptionally useful batsman, more especially when things are going badly for his side. "Johnny Won't Hit Today" the Australian spectators christened him, making use of his initials, "J. W. H. T.", but "Johnny" can hit very hard if and when the occasion demands it.

This season he was the first amateur to score 1,000 runs, and capture 100 wickets in first-class cricket.

JACK DEMPSEY
WORLD'S CHAMPION
is coming
WATCH FOR HIM!

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Those Kinds of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house in case on the first sign of any Irregularity different A timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- (c.o. MARTIN Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG.

OARSMEN GET IN TRIM FOR HENLI TESTS

(Continued from Page 1)

crew altogether, and puts them through some good work.

USING SLOW STROKE

The A-si-A lot are confining themselves for the present to rather a slow stroke. They are not overdoing the training, contenting themselves with light work together. Their combination is first-class, and all row well together, which is a big part of the battle.

Arnhold Bros. crew are a promising quartette, with plenty of weight and strength; which, if rightly applied, should bring this boat well up at the finish.

In general this race is, as matters stand now, a very open one. All three crews are up working at Henli this week-end.

FOUR SCULLS ENTRIES

For the Sculling Championship four have entered thus far:—A. B Andersen, G. Wallace, L. Bertes and D. E. M. Drummond.

Andersen is rather the favorite, but it is a question whether Drummond can get into form after eight years quietude. If he can get it, to judge from his previous record, he should annex the honors. He has only just returned to town.

Two men will contest the Griffin Tub Sculls, E. Buss and L. Syberg, both of whom are rather dark horses about whom little can be foretold as yet.

THE "CLUB EIGHTS"

It has been decided to substitute a Club Eights race for the Invitation Eights and Three Eights will take the water stroked by Stubbs, Schlobohm and Spedding respectively.

Stubbs is in good form and has a fine reach. Schlobohm is, as usual, in perfect condition with plenty of power behind him; while the style and experience of Spedding will be a great asset to his particular boat.

As already noted, no less than five crews have entered for the Griffins Fours, a record entry. All the novices are keen, which is very encouraging. Heats will be necessary in this event.

There will be Trial Fours and the committee has been requested to substitute two pairs races—a Griffins Pairs and a Junior Pairs. The entries for same will close on the 5th inst.

There will also be a style competition for the crews taking part in the Griffin Fours, which should be an interesting contest.

THE CREW LIST

The crews for the Griffins Fours are:

C. Buys	bow
J. E. Henry	2
L. G. Day	3
H. A. Atkinson	stroke
Percy Ayres	cox
J. S. David	bow
C. E. Minny	2
C. Fuxman	3
H. B. Joseph	stroke
A. N. Other	cox
J. E. Nielsen	bow
A. Pedersen	2
O. L. Rassmussen	3
L. Syberg	stroke
S. O. Else	cox
H. Nash	bow
A. Hall	2
L. Coulcher	3
J. J. Chick	stroke
J. C. Pain	cox
L. G. Williams	bow
E. Buss	2
A. Fryeer	3
H. Rowson	stroke
O. N. E. More	cox

THE JUNIOR FOURS

For the Junior Fours two crews have entered: R. L. Evans, J. E Ford, Martin and Sanders in one boat and J. B. Brown (bow), J. Meyer (No. 2), Brooks (No. 3) and J. Krygsman (stroke) in the other.

The two quartette for the Hong Fears are:

P. Mansfield	bow
H. J. Fears	2
G. J. Day	3
T. R. Macdonald	stroke
K. S. Macdonald	will cox the boat.

TWO SOX PLAYERS ARE IN CUSTODY; QUIZZING GOES ON

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, together with several more persons.

Jackson, in addition to admitting the acceptance of bribes, stated that, while each White Sox player was approached individually by the emisaries of the gamblers, they all knew that the others had been "fixed."

Efforts are being made to discover whether or not Brooklyn players have been approached by gamblers, as reported.

DOESN'T HALT FANS

Advices from Brooklyn and Cleveland, the cities in which the forthcoming world's series games are to be played, indicate that the Chicago exposures have had little or no effect on the demand for tickets for the championship games.

Chief Justice McDonald, in Chicago, has announced that a sweeping investigation of every game played in the major leagues during the past eighteen months is now under way.

SHANGHAI IS VICTOR OVER HANKOW TEAM

(Continued from Page 1)

Billings	0
J. M. Pearson, b. Allison	6
F. L. Wainwright, c. and b. Allison	12
L. W. Roberts, b. Morris	34
D. W. Leach, c. Billings, b. Allison	12
W. N. Hansell, c. McMeekin, b. Billings	1
T. W. R. Wilson, b. Allison	1
J. R. Hinton, b. McMeekin	14
C. Brook, not out	7
C. G. Fitzroy Lloyd, c. and b. McMeekin	0
A. C. King, c. Hayward, b. Morris	0
Extras	1
Total	88

Bowling Analysis

	O.	R.	M.	W.
G. M. Billings	16	28	8	2
H. W. Allison	15	52	1	4
Dr. W. Morris	2.3	2	1	2
H. W. P. McMeekin	2	5	1	2

MARRIED

A. W. Hayward, c. J. M. Pearson, b. Wilson	0
W. J. Hawkings, c. Thomson, b. Leach	10
E. G. Norman, l. b. w. b. Wilson	0
H. W. P. Meekin, b. Wilson	8
J. R. Weeks, b. Wilson	14
H. W. Allison, c. Hinton, b. Leach	11
Dr. H. Morris, b. Wainwright	27
E. G. Barnes, c. Lloyd, b. Wilson	0
W. J. Monk, c. Leach, b. Wilson	0
G. M. Billings, b. Wilson	17
K. W. Tribe, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	91

Bowling Analysis

	O.	R.	M.	W.
T. W. R. Wilson	12.3	44	2	7
D. W. Leach	8	29	1	2
F. L. Wainwright	4	14	1	1

S.R.C. 2nd XIV Public School

A game between the school of Shanghai and the Recreation Club's second string was scheduled for yesterday afternoon, but owing to the difficulty that the Recs had in getting together a strong team, the game eventually proved to be a struggle between a pick-up eleven of the Recs and the Public School.

The Recs batted first, and were all out for 61. The brothers Madar proved much too strong for the Recs. The Public School then went in and passed the score with seven wickets to spare.

TENNIS MEN NEARING END OF TOURNEY

(Continued on Page 2)

and the S. L. T. A., are invited to witness them.

On Saturday afternoon next, probably at the Country Club the championship round will be played. It has not yet been announced by Secretary A. H. George whether or not arrangements can be made for admitting the public to this match, but it is known that everything possible will be done to give to everybody who desires it an opportunity to witness the big event.

TO CHOOSE TEAM

Shortly following the conclusion of the S.L.T.A. championship a meeting of the selection committee of the organisation will be held for the purpose of choosing the team which will represent Shanghai in the Interport match to be played against Hongkong in the Crown Colony next month.

While Messrs. H. Toussaint and R. Carnavarro have annexed the doubles championship of the year, it is by no means certain that they will be chosen for the Hongkong sortie, even if they are able to get away. Four men will go and it looks as though Shanghai has a splendid chance of winning this year.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS

On their home grounds the Shanghai Baptist College lost to St. John's University, both in the three matches of singles in the morning and of the two matches of doubles in the afternoon.

The scores follow:

SINGLES

St. John's	S. B. C.
C. H. Tyau vs. K. T. Feng	9-7, 6-3
J. B. Young vs. L. R. Chen	6-3, 3-6, 6-2.
C. T. Mung vs. F. K. Tsu	6-2, 6-2.

DOUBLES

C. H. Tyau, J. B. Young vss. E. R. Chen, F. K. Tsu	6-0, 6-0.
M. L. Tsang, C. T. Mung vs. K. T. Feng, N. Y. Woo	6-3, 5-7, 5-7, 6-7.

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Dr. John Goddard Optician
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
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The Chinese Benevolent Association
271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket
First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 30,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on October 16, 1920.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $6.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

32241

THOM SHING
GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR and OUTFITTER
Now located only at
No. G20 Tiendong Road
I have discontinued
my branch shop at 8A, Astor House
NEW LINE OF FALL AND WINTER MATERIALS just received. Have your work done now to insure first choice of new goods.

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London
GREEN JADE
Cigarettes
Imported from England
TRADE MARK

The same superlative quality as other well known brands manufactured by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.
Also obtainable in packets of ten cigarettes..

The Most Sensational Picture ever Presented to the Shanghai Public will be screened for two nights only, October 6th and 7th, at the **OLYMPIC THEATRE**

"THE GERMAN SUBMARINE U-35"

Actual scenes of the sinking of the merchant ships. Photographed from the deck of the U-35.

Authentic Scenes Seized in Germany by the Allies.

Comic Picture Section

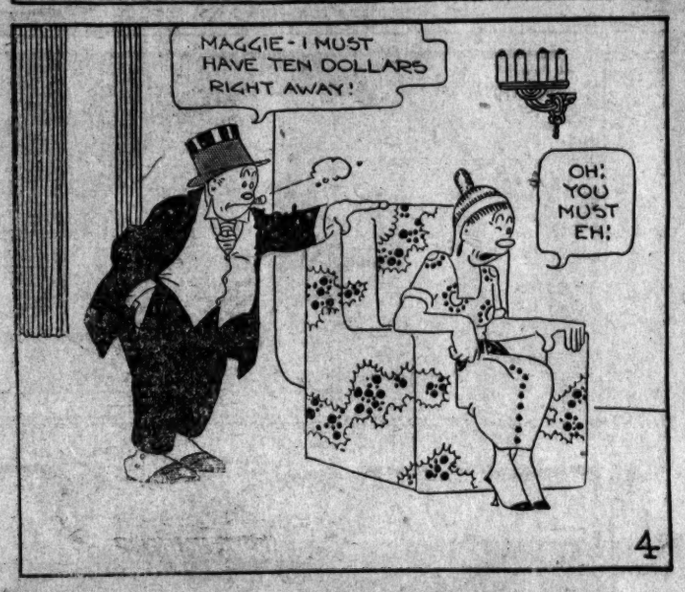
Sunday, October 3rd, 1920

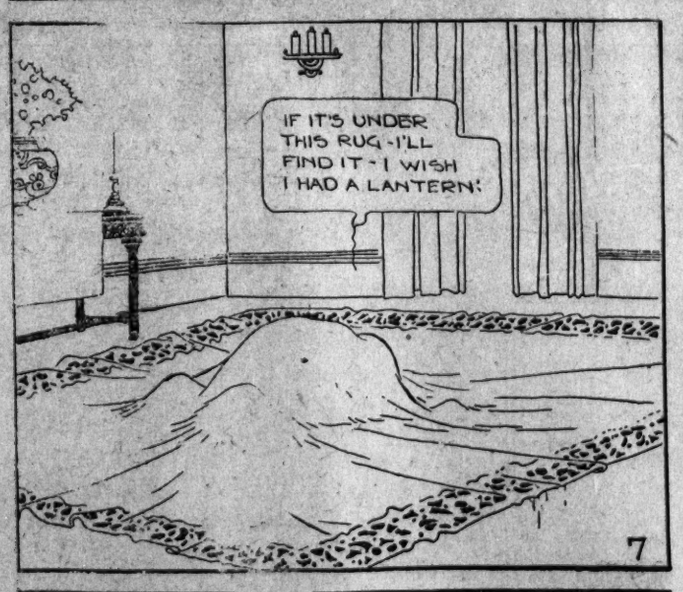
Bringing Up Father

WELL-COME ON-LET'S PLAY-WHAT IS THIS A LODGIN' HOUSE?
I'M SET-WHO ALL IS IN?
CALL ME-JIGGS?
YES-WILL YOUSE GO OVER TO MY HOUSE AN' ASK ME WIFE FOR TEN DOLLARS FER ME-
1

THAT GUY HAS BEEN GONE LONG ENOUGH TO BORROW A HUNDRED BEANS-
DO YOU THINK HE WILL GIT IT?
I KNOW HE'LL GET IT!
DON'T JEST BOYS-THESE ARE ANXIOUS MOMENTS-
2

SAY-I HARDLY GOT THE WORDS OUT OF ME MOUTH WHEN SOMETHING HIT ME ON THE HEAD AN' WHEN I CAME TO I WUZ OUT IN THE GUTTER!
AW-I'LL HAVE TO GO AFTER IT MESELF!
3

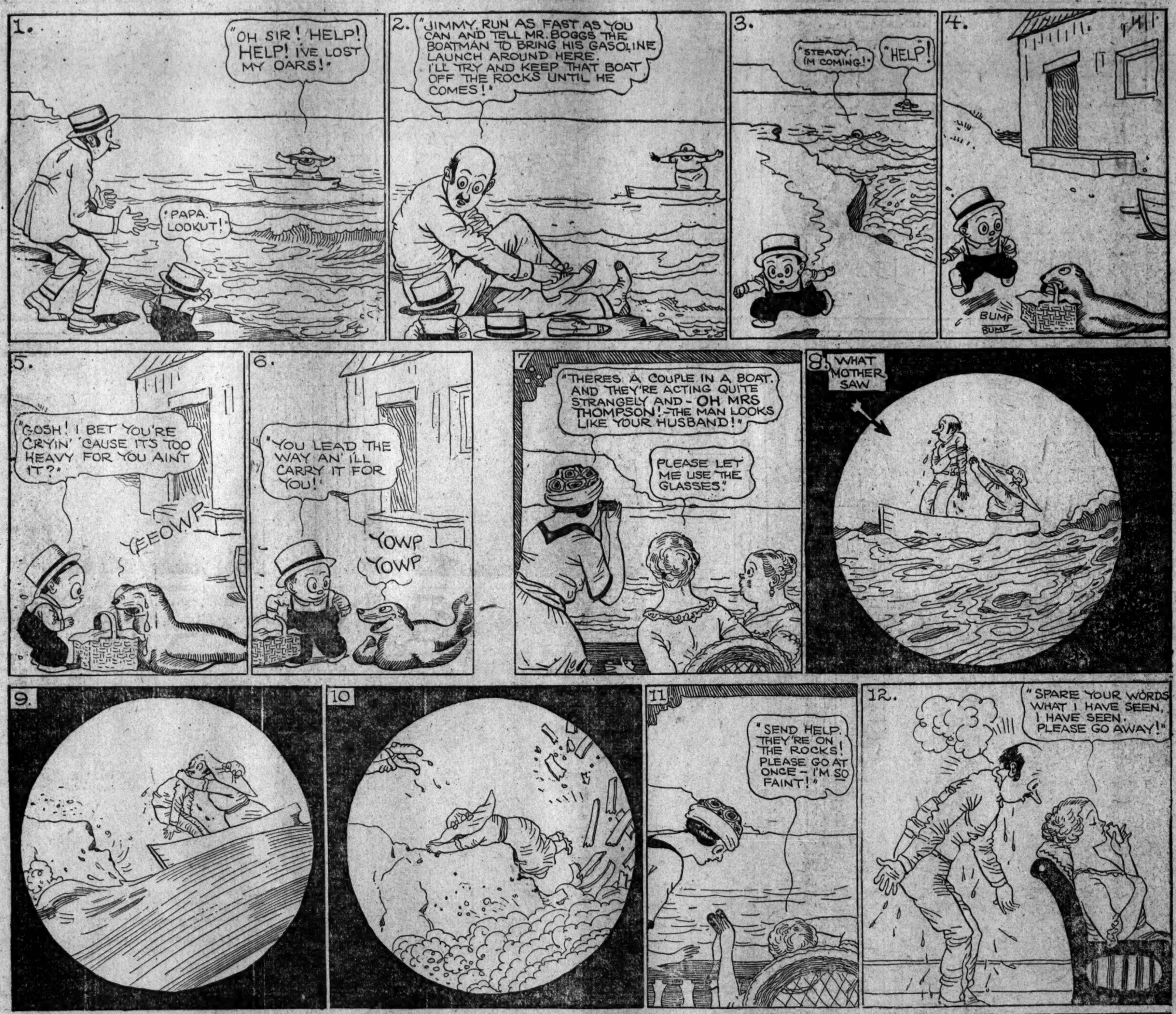




LET HER GO-BOYS-THE SKY IS THE LIMIT!
BY GOLLY! THESE CARDS ARE SO DIRTY-I CAN'T TELL THE HEARTS FROM THE CLUBS-
AW! DON'T TALK SO MUCH-WE KIN GIT ALL THE GAB WE WANT AT HOME!
9

GIVE ME FIFTY DOLLARS WORTH OF CHIPS!
SAY-YOU CERTAINLY KNOW HOW TO GIT MONEY!
GEE! YOUR HOME LIFE MUST BE WONDERFUL!
GEO MCMANUS
12

Little Jimmy


1.
"OH SIR! HELP! HELP! I'VE LOST MY OARS!"
"PAPA. LOOKUT!"
2.
"JIMMY, RUN AS FAST AS YOU CAN AND TELL MR. BOGGS THE BOATMAN TO BRING HIS GASOLINE LAUNCH AROUND HERE. I'LL TRY AND KEEP THAT BOAT OFF THE ROCKS UNTIL HE COMES!"
3.
"STEADY, IM COMING!"
"HELP!"
4.
BUMP
BUMP
5.
"GOSH! I BET YOU'RE CRYIN' 'CAUSE IT'S TOO HEAVY FOR YOU AINT IT?"
YEEOWP
6.
"YOU LEAD THE WAY AN' I'LL CARRY IT FOR YOU!"
YOWP
YOWP
7.
"THERES A COUPLE IN A BOAT. AND THEY'RE ACTING QUITE STRANGELY AND - OH MRS THOMPSON! - THE MAN LOOKS LIKE YOUR HUSBAND!"
PLEASE LET ME USE THE GLASSES."
8.
WHAT MOTHER SAW
9.
10
11
"SEND HELP. THEY'RE ON THE ROCKS! PLEASE GO AT ONCE - I'M SO FAINT!"
12.
"SPARE YOUR WORDS WHAT I HAVE SEEN, I HAVE SEEN. PLEASE GO AWAY!"
13
?
HIP-HIP-HOORAY!
PROF. NEPTUNE
TRAINER OF WILD FISH
14.
"HOORAY FER PERCY!"
"I'M GIVIN' YE THIS PRIVUT EXHIBITION SONNY BECUZ YE WUZ SO KIND TO PERCY, MY LIL' SEAL HERE!"
YOWP
YOWP
YOWP
SWINNERTON
15.
"I WOULDNT PUNISH JIMMY IF I WERE YOU, BECAUSE IF I HADNT HEARD HIS STORY I'D NEVER NEVER HAVE BELIEVED YOURS!